

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company.
Washington Union Coal Company.

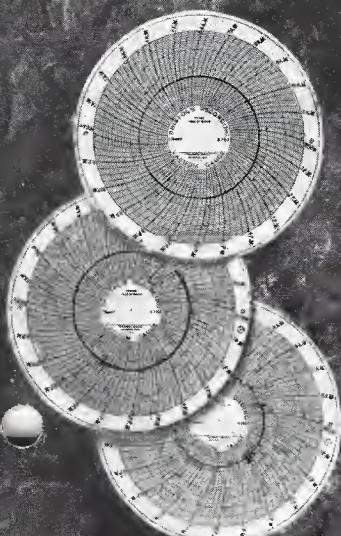
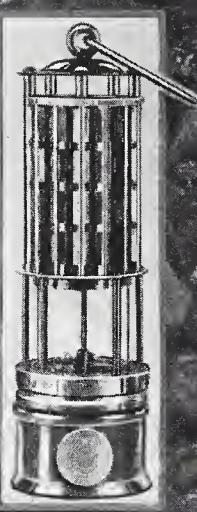


Contents

(See Page 427)



W. E. W.
DEC 8 1927



New Dodge Sedan Sets New Standards of Performance and Beauty

New standards of performance and beauty are to be found in Dodge Brothers latest sedan, introduced July 17 as the first body type in an entirely new line of four cylinder cars. In presenting this sedan Dodge Brothers have come to the fore with a car so new and so advanced in engineering features that it has been accorded a most enthusiastic reception by the public. Orders for approximately \$3,250,000 of the sedan were received within two days after it was introduced and since that time business has been so great that production has been increased.

The new car is advertised as the fastest four in America, giving mile-a-minute performance with surprising ease and smoothness and acceleration from 0 to 25 miles per hour in less than 7 seconds through gears. So great is the power of its engine in relation to the weight of the car that it is never forced to labor and is, therefore free from the roughness and pounding that result from strain.

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The body construction is not only remarkable for its rounded beauty but for its high quality and strength. It is the one car selling for less than \$1,000 which has a full metal roof rail and belt moulding integral with the body.

In the de luxe sedan long lines, blended curves, perfect proportions and smart coloring combine to create an impression of beauty such as few light cars ever achieve.

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It is finished in durable lacquer, the rich colors being permanent in all climates. The interior is upholstered in leather and is proof against wear for several seasons of hard use.

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Dedicated to All Employees of the Union Pacific Coal Co.



‘**M**AY troubles that must come to all
Fall upon you
Lightly, as fall the snowflakes
At Christmas Time
And may you Smile through all.
For Springtime with it's rose,
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Lacing the vales with silver threads,
Flow quietly away.’

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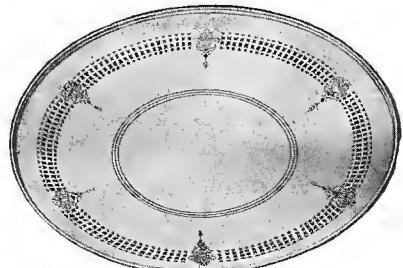
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THE SISTINE MADONNA

Raphael

*By many critics considered to be
the greatest painting in the world*

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 4

DECEMBER, 1927

NUMBER 12

The Sistine Madonna

Raphael

RELUCTANCE is perhaps the dominating feeling as we approach an attempt to lead a study of the Sistine Madonna, one of the twelve great pictures of the world and given, by many critics, first place among the twelve. Partly is this feeling reluctance born of the sacredness of the subject, partly of a remembering of the reputation of the picture, the esteem in which it is held—and an unwillingness to do it less than reverential honor. It is almost universally considered the culmination of the great Raphael's efforts, the artist who is to have painted more that is imperishable in his short life than any other artist who has ever lived.

The Artist

1483—1520

IT HAS been said of Raphael that "every evil humor vanished when his comrades saw him, every cheap thought fled from their minds"; and this was because they felt themselves vanquished by his pleasant ways and sweet nature.

His father, Giovanni Santi, was himself an able artist and Raphael was brought up in an Italian court where his father was a favorite poet and painter.

He was born on April 6th at Contrada del Monte in the ducal city of Urbino. His mother died when he was but eight years old. It is said that it was from her Raphael inherited his beauty, goodness and mildness. But his artist father was his teacher, beginning when he was a mere baby. When he was eleven his father died and we read of disagreements about him, his education and his fortune, conducted by his step-mother, who survived her husband, and his priest uncle into whose guardianship he had been left. However, his mother's brother came to the rescue and it was probably by his arrangement that Raphael was sent to study with Perugino who said: "Let him become my pupil, soon he will be my master."

And here we will again recall that Raphael belongs to the trio of Florentine imperishables, Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci being the other two. Is it possible that the happiness of his disposition and life made him the greater?

Before he was twenty-one, he had left his master's studio and had gone to Rome, where he studied the work of Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci. Like Michael Angelo he was summoned by Pope Julius II, but how different is the description of the two occasions! It is said that Michael Angelo had stood with gloomy self-assertiveness before the pope, head covered, knee unbent. When Raphael appeared, his knee bent, his chestnut locks falling upon his shoulders, not servile but in simple recognition of customs, the pope was delighted with him and said: "I will give him Cardinal Bembo for a teacher, and he shall fill my walls with pictures." Pope Julius, history tells us, was successor to a pope of whom he disapproved, and wished the Vatican decorated with new paintings.

While at work upon his first fresco at the Vatican, Raphael met a girl with whom he fell deeply in love, a very beautiful girl of whom he writes in a sonnet in terms of passionate admiration. And if it is true of artists as is said of singers, that highest achievement will not come until there has come first a great love and a great sorrow, we here have record of a great love, as are afterwards recorded other loves; but we fail to find any tale of a great sorrow since he was too young to have sorrowed greatly for his parents. His life would seem to have been filled with happiness.

It is said of him that whenever another painter, known to him or not, requested any design or assistance of any kind at his hands, he would invariably leave his work to perform the service. He continually kept a large number of artists employed, all of whom he assisted and instructed with an affection which was rather that of a father to

The Employes' Magazine is a monthly publication devoted to the interests of the employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company and Washington Union Coal Company, and their families, and is distributed to employes free of cost, subscription price to other than employes, \$1.50 per year.

Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Jessie McDiarmid, Editor

his children than merely of an artist to artists. And that he would be accompanied to court by some fifty painters, all men of ability but who acknowledged him leader.

Here is the unconscious leader, the which our school leader is most like. We may read of emperors and the homage paid to them, or of military leaders or business leaders, but here we have the power of a beautiful and exquisite personality and character, allied with leadership in an art.

By the time Raphael was thirty-one he was a rich man and had built himself a beautiful house near the Vatican. He died on Good Friday night, in his thirty-seventh year, and all Rome wept. He lay in state in his beautiful home, with his unfinished picture of the "Transfiguration" as background for his catafalque. This same painting, with its colors still wet, was carried in the procession to his burial place in the Pantheon. When his death was announced, the pope, now Leo X, wept and one ambassador wrote home: "Nothing is talked of here but the loss of the man who at the close of his six-and-thirtieth year has now ended his first life; his second, that of his fame, independent of death and transitory things, through his works, and in what the learned will write in his praise, must continue forever."

The Painting

IT IS, we are told, almost impossible to get a conception of the "Sistine Madonna" without having seen it, for it loses so much in reproduction. Great artists have tried to copy it and have given up in despair. Surely then we are to be excused if words are inadequate to describe the sublimity it contains. But if it defies description it yet makes its simple appeal to everyone. It is said that when one stands before the original where it hangs in the Dresden Gallery, there is the feeling that it can scarce be the work of human hands but rather of divine inspiration.

Only the Mother and Child, the central figures, are to be seen in the study we have chosen but the artist pictures curtains drawn back to give the impression of a glimpse into Heaven. The Virgin treads the clouds so lightly she seems almost to float in the air. Physical beauty is expressed in every line. But it is the eyes which hold our spirits as they show both child-like faith and maternal solicitude. They do not focus but rather seem to look down through the ages. The Child rests contentedly but perhaps the features suggest that the Infant is even now conscious of his mission to mankind—the Child Jesus whose birthday we shall celebrate on Christmas Day all over the world.

It was the celebrated Longfellow who said that a man must be either a hammer or an anvil. But he overlooked the fact that a goodly number prefer to be the bellows.

The way some people brag about their ancestors one would suppose that they invented them. Perhaps they did.

RUN of the MINE

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

IT HAS been my privilege to work with our somewhat scattered coal family through four Christmas seasons, 1927 the fifth, and I again wish to extend to every one in the employ of the two Companies, including the retired men and their families, not forgetting the "China Boys" across the sea, and the mothers, wives and young people, my very best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

The year that is passing witnessed some losses of men and perhaps opportunity, but we all rejoice in the fact that our coal communities and the people who reside therein have been spared the hardships and privations experienced in many other coal producing sections and which yet continue. With the keeping up of the splendid measure of co-operation evidenced by and between our employes and the official staff, conditions will steadily grow better, and so let us all look forward to making 1928 the best ever.

Very cordially yours,

Eugene McLaughlin

Our Last Fatal Accident

ABOUT 11:00 A. M., Friday, November 18th, four men employed in Cumberland No. One Mine while driving a room for ventilation purposes up a pitch of about 22 degrees, suddenly broke into a volume of water of known quantity and location, the mine foreman in immediate charge so seriously injured as to make his recovery providential, the assistant foreman, likewise on duty in the same place, killed, together with one of two mine workers employed in the task, one man escaping uninjured.

The men engaged in this work of recognized hazardous character gave almost all their working time to the conduct of the work, but in spite of their good intentions, proven capacity and character as workmen and citizens, they failed and paid the price of their failure with at least two lives and manifold suffering for the third man, as well as the relatives and dependents of those involved.

The laws of Wyoming and established practice, based on generations of mining tradition, provide for the protection of new development advancing toward old work where water or gas may be encountered, by requiring that drill holes be bored ahead of the new work. For some unaccountable reason this simple protection was overlooked and neglected and death and suffering followed, quick and merciless.

An examination of the situation made after the accident evidenced that the few hundred thousand gallons of water standing above the working face broke through a wall of coal, reduced by the last shot fired to a thickness of from 12 to 18 inches, an area of from 25 to 30 square feet giving way, letting the imprisoned water drop into the place where the four men were standing, the passing flood of momentary duration sweeping men, tools, timber, loose coal and rock down into the lower workings of the mine, and all Cumberland, a little village where everyone is very close to his neighbor, sorrows, sorrows for those whose lives were taken and for the dependents left behind. That a man such as Peter Boam, Jr., much of whose working life was given to mine safety and rescue work, should perish is doubly sad.

The Colorado Coal Strike of 1927

THE principal tonnage of coal mined in the Southern Colorado coal field comes from mines owned and operated by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Since the conclusion of the civil war period which ran in the Southern Colorado District during 1913 and 1914, the C. F. & I. Mines have been working under what is known as the Rockefeller Agreement, a plan of employee representation worked out for the company by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, later elected Premier of Canada. The King agreement followed the conflicts between the members of the mine workers union, the mine guards and the state militia, culminating in the Ludlow horror of April 20, 1914, when eleven children and two women lost their lives. The Colorado strike situation of 1913-14 was likewise made the subject of investigation by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, and President Woodrow Wilson gave much time and effort toward affecting a peaceful solution of what was a definitely bad situation.

From 1914 to 1919, peace reigned in the Colorado coal fields, the suspension of November 1, 1919, representing Colorado's response to the nation-wide strike call put out by the mine workers union, lasting only until November 11th, although the strike in the Central Competitive Field lasted until December 10th. Since 1919 little of importance has occurred in Colorado mine labor circles, the state passing what is known as the Industrial Commission Act, which provides that material changes in wage rates may be made only after thirty days notice is given and formal hearing is provided. Colorado also has what is known as an "anti-picketing law" which prohibits interference with workers by those who are on strike or those who may be sympathetic with strikes.

Such was the background that existed on October 18, 1927, when the Industrial Workers of the World, known as the I. W. W., called a strike in the Southern Colorado coal field, demanding an

increase in wages from \$5.50 to \$7.50 per day, a six-hour day and a five-day week. The operators refused the demands of the I. W. W. declaring the strike was illegal, for the reason that the I. W. W. was not a recognized labor organization and that the thirty days notice required by law had not been given. The strike later spread to the Fremont County mines as well as to the Northern Colorado lignite field and to the mines located in Routt County. At no time was the production of coal within the state entirely shut off, the output for the week ending October 22nd, 178,000 tons as compared with 281,000 tons produced during the same period of 1926. In the meantime no extraordinary hardship was suffered, only a limited demand for Utah and Wyoming coal experienced as this is written.

The Colorado strike has shown many colorful features. To begin with, those who organized the enterprise seem to have come from without the coal industry, professional volunteer leaders, who came in from the lumber districts of the northwest where I. W. W.'isms seem to be passing out. Two or three young women dressed in flaming red, capable of much that was provocative in the way of flag waving, shrill screaming, etc., marked certain activities. Caravans of automobiles loaded with strikers and their friends ran frantically across the state from one field to another, the excellent highways of Colorado making during the fine Indian summer season, a joyous outing of these impromptu Crusades. Such was the condition that ran until the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company made a settlement with their Columbine Mine employees, who continued at work in the face of protests made by the I. W. W. leaders and strikers from other mines. Day by day the mob grew more aggressive until a total of twenty mine guards and State law enforcement officers were assembled on the Columbine Mine property.

Early Monday morning, November 21st, some 500 strikers and their I. W. W. leaders attempted to invade the Columbine grounds and after repeated warnings were given, the guards fired into the advancing mob, inflicting injuries that resulted in the death of six men with three times that number wounded. On Monday afternoon 343 National Guardsmen with 29 officers, all under the personal command of Adjutant General Paul P. Newlon, arrived on the scene and the several Colorado mining districts were placed under military control. As usual the invaders alleged peaceful intent but a coroners jury after listening to thirty-six witnesses found that the two miners, "Came to their deaths in Weld County, Colorado, on the 21st day of November, 1927, as the result of gunshot wounds received in and upon the property near or at the Columbine mine while they were en masse assembled and invading the mine property after having been properly and legally warned not to enter the same, and of the perils attending such invasion, by proper and lawful officers of the state of Colo-

rado. That said gunshots were fired by persons unknown and who are members of the state law enforcement department and said deaths are not felonious."

The Coroner of Boulder County who was present accepted the Weld County finding as governing for the death of the three men who died therein. As this is written, order under military control reigns, and steps leading to possible mediation are under way. The daily press quotes a call made by an I. W. W. publication through which all the "foot loose rebels" are urged to ship to Colorado as rapidly as possible. If the vanguard of trouble makers who first arrived had been taken by the authorities to the state line and there dumped, with an order to "go and keep going" the five who were killed might today be alive.

The threatening side lies in the fact that the I. W. W., a tabooed organization, fought religiously by the American Federation of Labor and the Mine Workers Union did succeed in gathering a following of people of mixed racial antecedents, many of whom are aliens apparently believing in communistic and anarchistic theories of government. Some of the names displayed in press dispatches contain about all the letters of the alphabet, many of the men born south of the Rio Grande in revolution torn Mexico.

To attempt to pass on the foundation causes that underlie the Colorado strike of 1927 supposes a difficult task. That portion of the field other than the C. F. & I. Co. mines has been unorganized for some years, the Mine Workers Union a mere skeleton organization in Colorado. The movement started from without, the initial urge furnished by men of definite insurgent characteristics, self-constituted leaders, who began life in many instances as tramps, sleeping outside, using the "side door Pullman" as a means of transportation. Men of this class too frequently enter life mental and physical defectives, thereafter developing an "inferiority complex" which is expressed in the belief that the world is all wrong and that its salvation rests on their shoulders; they are like the raw recruit who held that "the whole company" with himself the exception, "was out of step." It is a fact that the attack was at first directed toward the Rockefeller organization, but that was a mere matter of strategy, the steel companies mines invariably the pivotal center of Colorado coal mining agitation. The extremely seasonal character of the work furnished by the lignite mines and those in Routt County, makes for a measure of unrest in these two districts and then, behind all, lies the fact that the coal industry has an unenviable background of labor disturbances; it is always easier to follow the beaten trail.

There is no special situation in Colorado demanding attention, the ills the Colorado coal industry suffers from common to the whole industry. Too many mines, too many men, seasonal irregularity, an attempt to earn a year's income by half

time work. These are the things that bulk most heavily in coal affairs. Perhaps the worst feature of the situation lies in the concentration within the state of Colorado of all the "wobblies" that the country holds, a class of men who, never able to fit into any normal industrial life, remains standing at the crossroads until some spectacular call is voiced. In years past the lure of new opportunities for land or gold kept our homeless migrants on the wing. California, the Coeur d Alene, the Klondike, the Cherokee strip and other Indian land reservations, were the loadstone that attracted the misfits of the nation who thereby saddled their shortcomings on the more virile class who answered the call of the wild. Doubtless this last situation will clear up without disaster except to the dependents of the workers, who will perhaps experience a thinner Christmas, and who will likewise enjoy fewer comforts during the winter season now close at hand.

Labor Press Material

WE HAVE heretofore touched on the lack of constructive material published in many so-called labor papers. The labor press somehow in many instances, seems to prefer the theory of tearing down rather than that of building up. Rarely do we glance at a labor journal without finding therein one or more attacks on the government, more especially that particular branch of same which we commonly refer to as "the courts."

Editorial smartness often leads to positive falsification, and not infrequently profanity; even mild obscenity is at times sprinkled on the mess of misrepresentation dished up for working men readers. For example, a so-called labor journal, which presumes to speak for the mine workers in the third greatest coal producing state of the Union, recently delivered itself of a diatribe headed "the injunction weevil" from which we garner the following:

"Say do any of your injunctioinalities know what an averment is? No. Just as I thought. Didn't know it myself until I looked it up in Webster's. Well, averment is derived from the Latin word 'aver', meaning cattle. Wild cattle? Aver nit. But domesticated cattle like horses, oxen and mine mules. Now that you know all about averment you will catch what Judge Schoonmaker of Pennsylvania was driving at when he said:

"The averment of the existence of a general conspiracy and intent on the part of the defendants to interfere with the production of coal in all non-union mines in the Central Competitive field . . . coupled with the allegation of the intent thereby to keep non-union coal out of the interstate market in order that the coal output of unionized mines should have a monopoly in the interstate coal markets.

The averment of the special and par-

ticular conspiracy to keep from the interstate market coal produced at all non-union mines in the Pittsburgh district . . .

"Can't make it out yet? Oh! you dumb bells. Don't you see they're trying to make avers out of you?"

The ingenuous writer of the paragraph uttered a half truth in this instance, the word "aver" a verb transitive, as used by the court meaning "to assert formally." The same word used as a noun and pronounced altogether differently is also found in many dictionaries, this word shown as "obsolete dialect" meaning, "property or possessions in general, cattle," etc. Certainly when an editor has to dig up an obsolete meaning for a word, one abandoned generations ago to ridicule a court ruling, he is in bad straights. In the same article we find the following classic introduction to a further attack, this time on an anticipated court proceeding:

"Somebody please straight jacket that buddy of mine, the guy who writes to the left of me and sometimes invades the front page. He is striding up and down the office like a laughing hyena with tooth ache.

"All morning he's been tearing his hair, gritting his teeth and uttering imprecations like 'Well I'll be damned;' 'Ain't it the limit?' 'Can you beat it?' 'That's the worst yet,' etc., and so on."

In view of the fact that the courts are yet the bulwark of the so-called common people, a recourse likewise frequently resorted to by the labor unions, we are given to wonder what this distinguished proponent of bolshevism in government would substitute for them.

Then we turn to another labor journal upon whose cover page is blazoned the motto: "Justice, morality, sobriety, truth." This certain organization, the Locomotive Engineers Brotherhood, jumped into the coal mining business just as "Bet You a Million" Gates dove into the stock market some years ago, breaking with the Mine Workers Union, substituting Non-Union labor for Union labor. Perhaps the Brotherhood could not compete and pay the Union scale, but why litter the pages of their publication with such Judas-like statements as those contained in the November issue where under the caption of "Trying to Smash the Union," the editor says in part:

"Although the wages paid in mines operating on a non-union basis in the Pittsburgh district are about 20 per cent lower than those demanded by the union miners, operators are agreed that every ton of coal that has been produced here during the present conflict has cost more than it would have with union labor paid according to the Jacksonville scale. So reads a newspaper dispatch, which goes on to explain that this is because of 'the tremendous expense of providing police protection for low-

grade strikebreaking labor, of paying labor-agents, of building barracks to house workers while union men fight court battles to retain possession of company houses.' All this, and much more that the news item does not mention, these operators are willing to do, and to lose money hand over fist in the process, in order to smash the union."

A similar Pharisaical article relating to the mine labor situation, as it exists in the now dismembered Central Competitive Field, is to be found in the same issue under the heading "Miners Win Partial Truce." When the erstwhile editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal took his departure we looked for better things from this publication, in which we first learned about labor affairs many years ago, but disappointment is again our lot. What the Union man most needs is to be saved from his friends, whose salary he pays and who is too often more interested in farming the worker than he is in helping him.

Immigration and Emigration

The flow of immigrants to the United States and the movement of emigrants to other countries, while attaining smaller proportions than was the case a few years ago, yet offers a field for study. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, the nation admitted and cleared people in the following numbers:

Admitted	
Immigrant aliens	304,488
Non-immigrant aliens	191,168
Total admissions	496,106
Departed	
Emigrant aliens	76,992
Non-emigrant aliens	150,763
Total departures	227,755
Total net increase.....	268,351

During the year a total of 19,755 persons were refused admission for various causes and 11,662 persons were deported; inability to read (over 16 years of age); criminals, insanity, including epilepsy; likely to become a public charge; and immoral persons going far to make up the deportations. A total of 53,850 laborers were admitted, the number of miners coming in 2,134, while 705 miners went back to other countries. The flow of immigration to the United States has received a substantial check under the quota law, the high point in alien arrivals reached in 1907 with 1,285,349 persons; 1914 the last big year, when 1,128,480 aliens arrived in the United States.

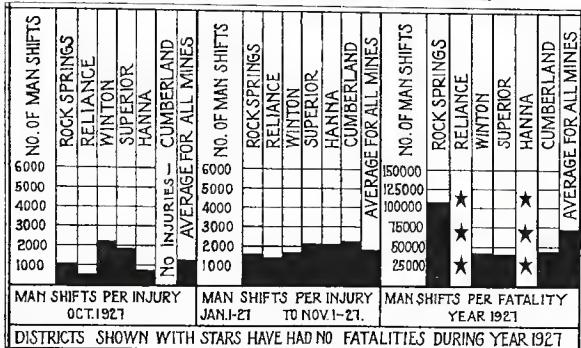
The British Mine Labor Situation

In the House of Commons, on November 7th, the statement was made that on October 28th, 1927, the British coal mining industry had 233,691 men recorded and classified as belonging to the coal industry without employment. Of this number 89,779 were men who were temporarily stopped by their employers.

The wages paid per man shift in British mines for the month of September averaged, in Scotland 9 shillings and 3.7 pence, or \$2.265; in England and Wales the maximum was 10 shillings and 7.75 pence, or \$2.589; the minimum average (in North Wales) 8 shillings and 4.49 pence, or \$2.036 per man shift.



October Accident Graph



In presenting the graph for the month of October, we are presenting something that we must admit is anything but good.

Since compiling of statistics was started for publication in the magazine, October is, without doubt, the worst month that we have had. Forty-two accidents were reported from the six districts. Forty-two in one month. Cumberland was the one bright spot in an otherwise drab month, they going through the month without a reportable injury. We wish to especially commend Cumberland as this is the second successive month that they have had without injury, and reporting only two injuries in the past four months.

During October there were 50,000 man shifts of labor performed and with 42 injuries the average is one injury for each 1,190 man shifts, a very low figure. Cumberland is so far out in front for the semi-annual pennant that, with only two months to go, it will be difficult for any other district to top them.

In analyzing the October accidents, outstanding is the unusualness of most of them. While we have a sprinkling of the usual injuries from falls, nearly every accident occurring during the month was more or less out of the ordinary and practically without exception were accidents that were easily preventable.

Luckily there were no accidents of a serious nature. While many were very painful, all are such that the workman will be off work but a few days.

With increased working time, it has been shown in the past that the accident rate increases, probably due to a hurry spirit on the part of everyone and a consequent tendency to be a little careless. As the good working time will probably continue for some time longer, we ask that each and everyone Be Careful.

A Few Pertinent Questions

By William Hann, Tono.

It occurs to the writer that the article in the November, 1927, issue of Employes' Magazine, "Mine Safety Versus Railway Safety," calls for at least an expression of opinion on the question raised.

Why has not accident prevention in American coal mines kept pace with that of our railroads? The writer feels that this question should strike hard and deep into the heart of every mine official from the humblest gang boss to the highest executive. The question, "Where does the blame rest?" should be and indeed is a personal

one. Is it possible to reduce our coal mine accidents? A reasonable answer is "Yes," for it has been done in other countries. Will intelligence without execution shown by mine employes and officials result in lessening accidents? A reasonable answer is "No," for as yet we are unwilling to concede that our brethren of other countries are superior to us Americans in this respect. Are our humanitarian qualities less active than those of our fellowmen in other parts of the world, are we less generous than they? I, for one, am deeply convinced that we are not. Well, then the pertinent, stinging question arises, "Where, or on whom, rests the blame for our unenviable mine accident record?" The writer suggests a thorough soul searching on the part of each gang boss, shift boss, foreman and superintendent to see if he or I as an individual official have at all times insisted on the men directly in our charge doing their work in a safe manner, giving definite instructions in all cases as to safety rules and practices, and thereafter checking up to see that such instructions were carried out, and where not so done, what action have we taken to definitely enforce safety observance? If any of us have in any measure failed in this, then to that extent are we to blame for our accidents.

We reap what we sow! The workman will, in practically every instance, follow the example and instructions of his foreman, more so where he has reason to feel he has confidence in the good intentions of the foreman, and that he will be called definitely to account for failure to do so.

October Injuries

Tracklayer—He was fixing a switch on panel slope as loaded trip was being hoisted. The rope caught in a sheave and as it jerked the clevis broke, causing the rope to snap and he was struck by it over eye, causing laceration.

Inside Laborer—Was about to put a set of nips into electric reel. The reel happened to be shorted and as nips touched reel there was a flash and his right hand was burned.

Miner—Was pushing coal down chute. When he got to the bottom he stepped to one side, stepping into a hole and wrenching muscles of back.

Miner—Was struck on shoulder and back by a piece of falling rock, bruising the muscles.

Joy Trimmer—Horse stepped upon rail and slipped. In regaining its balance it stepped upon trimmer's foot, fracturing tarsal bone.

Inside Laborer—Was drilling face when drill struck slip in coal causing it to revolve. His finger was caught between the drill swivel and the cable, bruising it badly.

Driller—In stepping aside to avoid moving cars, he stumbled over a cutting machine and in falling bruised shoulder.

Rope-runner—In some manner was thrown from trip and received sprain of left leg.

Loader—Was drilling hole at face and was hit on foot by piece of falling coal.

Loader—Reported to physician with infected hand, claiming to have been struck by a piece of falling coal about a week previous.

Machine Man—Was putting propelling chain on machine. In some manner caught his hand in the chain, crushing right thumb badly, necessitating amputation.

(Please turn to page 415)

Questions and Answers for Mine Foreman and Fire Boss Certificates

(Continued from last month.)

Ques. 36—What is the difference between natural ventilation and ventilation produced by a furnace?

Ans.—In natural ventilation, the air column producing the circulation is caused by the natural heat of the mine. In furnace ventilation, the air column is produced by the artificial heat of the furnace. In other respects, these two systems of ventilation are identical.

Ques. 37—State fully the chief points to be considered in the construction of a ventilating furnace.

Ans.—The chief points to be considered in the construction of a mine furnace are: (a) The location of the furnace near the foot of the upcast shaft. (b) Size of grate required. (c) Area of air passages through and around the furnace. A mine furnace should be located a sufficient distance back from the foot of the upcast or furnace shaft, say 10 or 15 yds., depending on the depth of the shaft, for the purpose of giving a better draft and avoiding the danger of the ignition of the shaft timbers by the sparks and flame of the furnace. The size of a furnace grate is an important factor in the construction of a mine furnace. The factors determining the size of grate are as follows: Depth of furnace shaft and horsepower of the air-current as determined by the quantity of air in circulation and the water gauge or unit pressure producing such circulation. These factors are shown from the formula giving the area for a mine furnace,

$$A = \frac{34}{\sqrt{D}}$$

in which A = area of furnace grate, in square feet;
 D = depth of furnace shaft, in feet;
 H = horsepower of air-current.

The length of the furnace bars is determined by the distance in which good firing can be accomplished, and should not exceed 5 ft. The width of the furnace is then determined by dividing the area as obtained by the use of the formula, by the length of the bars.

A good mine furnace is shown in Fig. 4. The roof above the furnace should be well secured by crossbars of railroad iron. Preferably, a brick arch A is thrown over the furnace grate B and carried back to the foot of the shaft at F, to prevent the ignition of the coal LL on each side of the furnace. Surrounding this arch, above and on each side, is an air space, as shown in the figure, protecting the coal and the roof, and absorbing and carrying into the shaft almost the entire heat of the furnace. The sectional area of this air space and that under the arch A should be such as to accommodate the quantity of air in circulation at a velocity of, say not to exceed 20 or 25 ft. per second. The grate bars B rest in notches of the cross-bearing bars G. The ash-pit P and the firebrick A are lined with firebrick. It is important to shut off the back of the ash-pit by a brick wall to increase the draft of the furnace.

Ques. 38—What causes the variation of the temperature of the air when it is passing through the mine? Does such change of temperature affect the volume of air passing? Explain fully.

Ans.—The natural heat of the mine, or of the earth's strata, together with the heat generated by the slow combustion of the fine coal and dust, burning of lamps, and the animal heat of the men and animals, change the temperature of the air-current as it passes through the mine. In winter time, the outside air being colder, its temperature is raised, while passing through the mine airways, by the natural heat derived from the earth. In summer, the reverse is true; the outside air being warmer, its temperature is lowered by passing through the mine airway by the absorption of its heat by the cooler strata with which it

comes in contact. It has been found that beyond the depth of 50 ft., the temperature of the earth's strata increases at an average rate of about 1° F. for each 65 ft. of depth. Thus, for a depth of 2,000 ft., the temperature would be

$$\frac{2,000 - 50}{65} + 60 = 90^{\circ} \text{ F.}$$

assuming the temperature 50 ft. below the surface to be 60° F. The volume of the current varies directly as the absolute temperature of the air; thus, if 50,000 cu. ft. of air is passing per minute in the intake airway, at a temperature of 0° F., and the temperature of the return current, in the same mine, is 60° F., the expanded volume x of the return current will be

$$x = \frac{460 + 60}{460 + 0} \times 50,000 = \frac{520}{460} \times 50,000 = 56,521 + \text{cu. feet per min.}$$

Ques. 39—Assuming that there is 30,000 cubic feet of air space entering a mine, how will the volume be affected by the temperature being raised 20 degrees, the atmospheric pressure remaining the same?

Ans.—For a constant pressure, the volume of any given weight of air varies as its absolute temperature, or the volume ratio is equal to the absolute temperature ratio; calling the required volume of air x, and assuming the original temperature of the air to be 60° F., the increased temperature being then $60 + 20 = 80^{\circ}$ F.,

$$\frac{x}{30,000} = \frac{460 + (60 + 20)}{460 + 60}$$

$$\text{and } x = 30,000 \times \frac{520}{460} = 31,153 + \text{cu. ft.}$$

Ques. 40—Name three essential elements to the efficient ventilation of a mine.

Ans.—Three elements or factors essential to the efficient ventilation of a mine are as follows: The volume of the air-current should be sufficient in the intake airway to meet the requirements of the mine law. The air current must be conducted properly to the face of the workings, where it is needed, by air-tight stoppings at all breakthroughs, and by doors, air bridges, brattices, etc., which should be as nearly air-tight as possible. The velocity of the air-current at the face must not exceed 450 ft. per min. that there may be no danger of the flame of a safety lamp being blown through the gauze of the lamp while the men are working, and when they have not time to constantly observe it; on the other hand, the velocity of the air-current should not fall too low, or it will not be sufficient to sweep out the gases that accumulate in the cavities of the roof, the gobs, and working places.

The following twenty questions are the oral problems given applicants for Assistant Foreman and Fire Boss Certificates:

Ques. 1.—(a) Of What is atmospheric air composed?

Ans.—Atmospheric air is composed of nitrogen and oxygen gases in the proportion of 79.3 volumes of nitrogen to 20.7 volumes of oxygen, or practically, 4 volumes of nitrogen to 1 of oxygen. There are always traces of carbonic-acid gas, ammonia gas, and moisture in the atmosphere.

(b) What relation has whitedamp to air as regards specific gravity?

Ans.—Whitedamp is another name for carbon monoxide, CO; it is lighter than air, its specific gravity being .967.

Ques. 2.—(a) To what extent are the following gases soluble in water: carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, and marsh gas?

Ans.—The solubility of these gases at the ordinary temperature and pressure is about as follows: carbon dioxide, 100 per cent.; hydrogen sulphide, 300 per cent.; marsh gas, 5 per cent.; that is to say, at a temperature of 60° F. and a barometric pressure of 30 in., water will absorb its own volume of carbon dioxide, or three times its volume of hydrogen sulphide, or one-twentieth of its volume of marsh gas.

(b) What noxious gases are produced by fires and explosions of firedamp in mines?

Ans.—Carbon monoxide, CO, and carbon dioxide, CO₂, and sometimes traces of sulphurous-acid gas, SO₂. Nitrogen is usually found in afterdamp, but is not produced by the fire or explosion producing the afterdamp. It is merely the nitrogen of the atmosphere, remaining after the oxygen has been burned out.

Ques. 3.—State how the several mine gases may be detected. In what proportion in the air are they fatal to life? In what proportion do they extinguish light?

Ans.—Marsh gas, CH₄, is detected by observing the height of flame cap formed in the Davy Lamp when this gas is present in the air. When using the smallest possible flame ($\frac{1}{8}$ in.), the first cap generally discernible by the experienced eye under favorable conditions is a cap $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, formed in the lamp when the proportion of air is 1 : 40; when the proportion of gas to air is 1 : 30, a cap is formed nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; a proportion of 1 : 25, gives a cap $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; a proportion of 1 : 20, gives a cap $\frac{3}{2}$ in. high; a proportion of 1 : 16, produces a voluminous spindle-shaped flame spreading out in the upper portion of the gauze; beyond this point the entire gauze fills with flame. In the presence of gas where diffusion is rapidly taking place; slight explosions occur within the lamp just previous to flaming. Where a normal flame is used in testing, the height of the flame increases with the percentage of gas present but no cap is visible. When the mixture contains 5 and 6 per cent. of gas, there is a tall spire of flame that assumes a graceful curve, and rotates slowly about the central axis of the lamp. Marsh gas is not poisonous to the human system, and air containing a large percentage of this gas may be breathed for some time without producing other effect than a slight giddiness, which passes off on returning to fresh air. Pure marsh gas will extinguish the flame of a lamp; but the lamp will continue to burn in a mixture of marsh gas diluted with air.

Carbon monoxide, CO, often escapes detection in the air of the mine because the lamps burn more brightly in this gas than in pure air. The method of detecting this gas in mine workings is by the brightness of the flame, which reaches upwards in a slim, quivering, taper blaze. Air containing .5 per cent. of carbon monoxide, when breathed for some length of time will produce death. This gas, being a supporter of combustion, does not extinguish the flame of a lamp.

Carbon dioxide, CO₂, is detected by the dimness of the lamps, and their final extinguishment in an atmosphere containing much of this gas. Like marsh gas, it is not poisonous, but a much smaller percentage of this gas (10 per cent.), when present in the air and breathed for a considerable period of time, will produce fatal results; while 14 per cent. of carbon dioxide in the air is required to extinguish the flame of a lamp.

Hydrogen sulphide, H₂S, is easily detected by its smell, which resembles that of rotten eggs. This gas, like carbon monoxide is a poisonous gas. It is stated by some authorities that 1 per cent. of the gas is fatal to life, while other authorities state that air containing as much as 3 per cent. of the gas has not produced fatal results. It is probable that the truth lies between these statements, and that 1 per cent. of the gas may be considered dangerous but not necessarily fatal. Like marsh gas, it is not a supporter of combustion, and lamps will not burn in an atmosphere of pure sulphurated hydrogen; but a considerable percentage of the gas is necessary in the atmosphere for the extinction of the flame of a lamp.

Ques. 4.—What gases enter into the composition of firedamp, and in what proportions?

Ans.—Besides marsh gas and air, which form the chief elements in firedamp, there are also present, frequently, varying proportions of olefiant gas, C₂H₄, and ethane gas, C₂H₆. The proportions of marsh gas and air in firedamp vary from 1 : 13 to 1 : 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Ques. 5.—What is the difference between light carbureted hydrogen and firedamp?

Ans.—Light carbureted hydrogen or marsh gas, CH₄, is a chemical compound of carbon and hydrogen, while firedamp is a mechanical mixture of marsh gas and air. The term firedamp, in America, applies to any explosive mixture of marsh gas and air; but in England, the term is broadened to refer to a mixture of marsh gas and air in any proportion, whether explosive or otherwise. Light carbureted hydrogen, though combustible, does not support combustion and is not explosive; it causes death by suffocation. Firedamp, on the other hand, supports combustion, is explosive, and may be breathed with impunity for a considerable length of time, the only effect produced being a slight giddiness, which passes off on return to fresh air.

Ques. 6.—How would you remove firedamp from a working place or render it harmless?

Ans.—The first step in the removal of any considerable body of gas from a working place is to notify the men working on that air split or in that district of the mine, and withdraw them from the mine. The air-current in that split or district is then gradually increased, and directed particularly into the chamber or working place where the gas is lodged and made to sweep the entire chamber. It may be necessary to erect special brattices to accomplish this thoroughly, as the air-current may need to be deflected upwards into a cavity of the roof, or conducted into some unused parts of the goaves. The air-current must be under complete control in this district. The undertaking is an operation that requires great caution and painstaking; safety lamps should be used, and only experienced men should be employed under the direction of the fire-boss. It may be deemed necessary to withdraw all the men from the mine before attempting to drive out the gas. This is a question for the judgment of the fire-boss.

Ques. 7.—If you were acting as fire-boss, and had an entry driven 200 feet ahead of the last cut-through, and you found in your examination that the entry contained explosive gas back 100 feet from the face, how would you proceed?

The first thing to be done under the circumstances would be to withdraw all the men working in these entries and on the return current. The fire-boss should then, with the assistance of experienced men, erect a temporary brattice starting from the outby rib of the last cut-through, by setting posts from this rib forwards toward the face of the entry in a line about 2 feet from the rib. Canvas or brattice cloth is then nailed to the posts, forming a brattice around which the air-current is forced to circulate. The men should work on the outby side of the brattice until they reach the point where the gas is located. The circulation may be gradually increased, if necessary, but the work should be carried forward with great caution, constant attention being paid to the safety lamps, which should be carefully examined before the beginning, and at intervals during the progress of the work to see that the gauzes are clean and that the lamps are in good working condition. The lamps should not be taken forward into the body of the gas, but should be placed in a safe position back of the workmen and where they will be protected from the gas. The work should not be carried forward too rapidly, but time should be allowed for the gas to drain off after setting each post and extending the brattice. The work should be carried forward in this manner to the face of the entry. As soon as the body of gas has been removed, a break-through should be cut in the pillar at a point as near the face as practicable. The brattice may then be taken down after

closing all but the inside break-through, or if the gas is issuing in such quantities at the face of the entry as to require better ventilation than is afforded by this last break-through, the brattice used previously should be extended from the outby rib of the last break-through, toward the face of the entry, and maintained as close to the face of the entry as possible.

Ques. 8.—What are the essential features of a safety lamp?

Ans.—The essential features of a good safety lamp depend on the use for which the lamp is intended. Safety lamps are used for two purposes: (1) for the detection of gas in the workings; (2) for general work in gaseous mines. The essential features of a lamp used for testing are: (a) sensitiveness to the presence of a small quantity of gas in the air-current; (b) a uniform flame, and a free admission of air into the lamp below the flame. For the purpose of testing, the Davy lamp has been the favorite among fire-bosses, because the flame cap forms more readily in this lamp owing to the free admission of air into the lower part of the gauze below the flame, and also because of the free circulation of air and gas within the gauze, making it extremely sensitive to the presence of gas. The Davy lamp, however, is not a safe lamp for general use in mine workings, on account of its liability to flaming in the presence of gas, and also on account of the danger of the flame being blown through the gauze by a strong current of air. The essential features of a good lamp for general use at the working face, are: (a) diffusion of light and good illuminating power; (b) security of lock fastenings; (c) protection from air-currents by a bonnet; (d) freedom from smoking; (e) protection against internal explosion in the lamp; (f) ability to relight the lamp without opening it when it has been extinguished from any cause; (g) protection against the breaking of the glass of the lamp by flying coal or other accident. The diffusion of the light is attained by the use of a glass globe surrounding the flame. The smoking of a lamp is largely prevented by a good draft, as accomplished by the Muese-ler sheet-iron tube inside the lamp, which increases the draft. Internal explosions are guarded against by a bonnet, or, as in the Marsaut lamp, by multiple gauzes, one inside the other. The Wolf lamp is provided with a device for relighting the lamp without opening it, consisting of a percussive igniter. This feature is of great value in case of an explosion, as the lamps are always extinguished by the force of the blast, and if they cannot be relighted at once, many of the men become confused and lost in the after-damp before they can find their way to a place of safety.

Ques. 9.—Explain the principle discovered by Davy, and embodied in the safety lamp. What is the standard size of wire gauze used in the Davy lamp?

Ans.—The principle of the safety lamp, discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy, is the isolation of the flame of the lamp from the outer air, afforded by the wire gauze of the lamp. The inflammable mixture of gas and air passes through the gauze and burns within the lamp. The burning gas, in passing out through the gauze, is divided by the mesh of the gauze into fine streamlets of gas; its temperature is lowered by the cool wire gauze below the temperature of ignition of the gas, and the flame thereby extinguished. As long as the wire gauze remains cool, the flame is prevented from passing outside of the lamp; the gauze, however, permits the free passage of the air and gas into and out of the lamp.

The standard wire gauze employed is a mesh containing 28 parallel wires per inch, forming 784 holes per square inch.

Ques. 10.—If an explosion should occur in the lamp, what would you do?

Ans.—An explosion occurring in the lamp, no quick movement should be made, but the lamp should be promptly but slowly and carefully removed from the body of gas, to avoid as far as possible the danger of passing the flame through the gauze. This requires presence of mind on the part of the one holding the lamp.

Ques. 11.—What instructions would you give in reference to the care and preparation of safety lamps before giving them to the workmen, and how would you instruct the workmen as to their use?

Ans.—Those in charge of the lamp room should be instructed to handle all lamps with special care when taking them apart and replacing the parts after cleaning; the gauze should be carefully examined and where defective it should be discarded at once. There should be attached to every lamp as it is taken from the pit a check number or tag taken from a hook and indicating who had the lamp. The removal of the check from the hook will also indicate that the man is not in the mine. Each lamp is taken apart and carefully examined to see that it has not been tampered with or damaged, and then cleaned, filled, and trimmed, in readiness for the next shift. The miner using the lamp should be instructed to keep the same in an erect position and avoid exposing it to a strong current, or moving the lamp too rapidly in any direction, especially against the air. He should understand that he is in no case to tamper with any part of the lamp, but if the light is extinguished he is to return it to the surface or to a lamp station to be relighted.

Ques. 12.—How could you use a safety lamp when inspecting for gas, and how could you tell whether or not gas was present?

Ans.—The lamp should be held in an upright position and raised cautiously toward the roof at any point where gas is suspected, the flame being carefully observed while the lamp is being raised, to discover the first signs of the formation of a cap above the flame. There are two general methods of testing for gas with the safety lamp, in one of which the flame of the lamp is first lowered to a small, uniform size, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in height; while in the other method a normal flame is used. In both of these methods, the percentage of gas is determined, according to the experience of the examiner, by the height and action of the flame. When no gas is present, no cap is formed and the flame maintains its normal size. When using the reduced flame in testing for gas, a non-luminous, pale-blue cap may be seen surmounting the flame of the lamp when gas is present in the air. It is caused by the burning of the gas as it comes in contact with the flame of the lamp; the flame also increases in height. When the normal flame is used for testing, the height of the flame indicates the percentage of gas present; but when 6 per cent. of gas is present, the flame of the lamp becomes a waving, spindle-shaped flame that rotates around the central axis of the lamp. When the percentage of gas approaches the explosive limit, there is a cracking sound and slight explosions occur within the gauze; beyond this point, the lamp fills with flame. At such times, great presence of mind is required on the part of the examiner or fire-boss to avoid making any quick movement, which will cause the flame of the burning gas to pass through the gauze.

Ques. 13.—What would determine whether or not any particular part of a mine should be examined for gas?

Ans.—Where explosive gas is present in a seam or in the overlying or underlying strata, all the working places, airways, and mine passages should be examined regularly, at stated intervals, to ascertain whether any gas is being given off in dangerous quantity, and to discover any new falls of roof or coal that might liberate fresh quantities of gas. No part of a gaseous mine should be allowed to go without a careful and regular examination. Where gas has not been previously detected in a seam, a daily examination for gas is not so important, but if gas is detected at any time in any of such workings, the fact should be reported at once to the mine foreman, and the mine foreman or fire-boss should, at stated intervals, make an examination of the mine for the presence of gas. All headings or chambers, whether in gaseous seams or otherwise, when approaching abandoned working, should be examined regularly, from time to time, to ascertain any increase whatever in gas or water at the working face.

Ques. 14.—How could you conduct your examination of a gaseous mine to ascertain its true condition?

Ans.—The fire-boss should first be thoroughly acquainted with the mine workings. Having carefully examined and adjusted his safety lamp at the surface, and having ascertained that the ventilating apparatus is working properly, he descends the shaft or slope and begins his examination of the mine at the foot of the downcast or at the mouth of the intake airway. The first step is to ascertain that the proper quantity of air is traveling on the main intake. Having done this, the examination proceeds with the air. Falls of roof and cavities in the roof or sides of the passageways should receive special attention. Entering the first room working on the entry, an examination is made for gas at or near the face of the room, and passing through the break-through following the course of current, the other rooms are examined in the order of their succession, carefully noting any increase in the amount of gas present in the air. Where gas is found in quantity to be dangerous, either as an accumulation of gas in the roof or at the face of a rise heading, or issuing from the floor or roof due to a fresh feeder being struck or to a subsidence of the roof or a squeeze, the proper danger signal must be placed at the mouth of the affected rooms or chambers. Where no gas is found, the fire-boss marks the date of the examination on the working face as required by law, and as an evidence that he has performed his work at that point.

Ques. 15.—Suppose you were about to examine the mine for explosive gas, what would you consider your first duty as a fire-boss before you entered on your rounds through the mine?

Ans.—(1) Examine the safety lamp to be used, to ascertain that it is in good working condition, the gauze clean, the vessel full of oil, and the wick well trimmed. (2) Examine the ventilator before entering the mine to ascertain that the machinery is working properly. (3) Upon entering the mine, notice that the usual quantity of air is passing in the main intake; then proceed to examine the workings of the mine in order, following the intake current.

Ques. 16.—What conditions, other than the volume of air passing through the fan or furnace, should a mine foreman consider in order to determine when a mine is properly ventilated? Explain fully.

Ans.—He should consider whether all the working places in the mine are free from accumulations of firedamp, blackdamp, and other noxious gases, and the velocity of the air-current is sufficient to remove the gases produced by shot firing and any gas set free by possible blowers. If all these conditions are fulfilled, the mine foreman may, with safety, conclude that the mine is well ventilated, irrespective of the volume of air circulating.

Ques. 17.—If you detected gas in one or more working places what would you do to secure the safety of the men working in the adjoining places?

Ans.—The detection of gas in any considerable quantity in working places will necessitate the withdrawal of men working in such places as well as all the men working on the return current affected by the gas. The question as to whether it will be necessary to withdraw all the men on the return of the current should be decided by the fire-boss, and will depend on the quantity of gas being generated and the volume of air in circulation. After withdrawing the men, the ventilation in this section of the mine should be increased if possible. If any large accumulation of gas has taken place in a cavity of the roof, or in any unused portion of the workings, all the men should be withdrawn from the mine before the removal of the gas is undertaken. Where necessary in the removal of the gas, brattices should be erected so as to deflect the ventilating current and make it more effective in sweeping the higher portions of the roof and working places. Except in special cases the work should be conducted on the intake end of the current.

Ques. 18.—There is a pair of entries in a mine that usually gives off explosive gas. At the time of examining this mine you failed to detect any gas here, but on your return you discovered that one of the stoppings, near

the mouth of the entries had been destroyed; what would be your method of procedure?

Ans.—The cause of the destruction of the stopping is a matter demanding a careful investigation on the part of the fire-boss, who should use a safety lamp only, for this purpose. Assuming that the return air passes at once into the main return airway of the mine, these entries alone will be affected. Before restoring the circulation by rebuilding the stopping, the mouths of the entries should be fenced off, danger signals put up, the mine foreman notified, and the danger entered on the record book. The proper steps should then be taken to restore the circulation in the entries by rebuilding the stopping, having first taken all necessary precautions to guard the return current against the entrance of persons therein unwarned.

Ques. 19.—(a) The Wyoming law relating to ventilation, gas and firedamp is as follows:

The owner or operator of any underground coal mine shall provide and maintain for every such mine, ample means of ventilation affording not less than one hundred and fifty cubic feet of pure air per minute for each and every person employed in said mine, and as much more as the circumstances may require, which shall be circulated around the main headings and cross headings and working places to an extent that will dilute, carry off and render harmless the noxious or dangerous gases generated therein; the main current of air shall be so split or subdivided as to give a separate current of reasonably pure air to every fifty men at work, and the State Inspector of coal mines shall have authority to order separate currents for smaller groups of men, if, in his judgment special conditions make it necessary; and the air current for ventilating the stable shall not pass into the intake current for ventilating the working parts of the mine. In mine generating firedamp, worked out or abandoned parts thereof shall be kept free of standing gas, or properly walled off and the entrance thereto properly closed, and cautionary notice posted on the stopping to warn persons from danger, and every working place where gas is known or supposed to exist shall be carefully examined by the fire-boss within two hours immediately before each shift, and all accessible abandoned places shall be examined twice each week with a flame safety lamp, and in making said examination it shall be the duty of the fire-boss at each examination to leave at the face of every place examined, evidence of his presence in the form of his initial and date of his examination. The fire boss shall make a daily written report in a form approved by the State Inspector of Coal Mines. The report shall be made before the fire boss goes off duty for the day and this report shall be kept as a permanent record. And it shall not be lawful for any miner to enter any mine or part of a mine generating firedamp until it has been examined by the fire-boss aforesaid, and by him reported to be safe. Provided, however, that when special conditions warrant the State Inspector of Coal Mines may designate a place or places in the mine, where the fire-boss can meet the men and pass them to their respective working places. No room shall be driven more than fifty feet in advance of a break-through or airway, provided, however, that entries or development places may be driven three hundred (300) feet ahead of the last cross cut, but in that event proper brattice or other means must be used to carry the air to the working face, the same to be approved by the State Mine Inspector. In any entry or passageway in which the ventilation is provided by a blower fan, said fan shall be located at least twenty-five (25) feet distant from the returning air, and said fan shall be so located that the returning air shall not re-enter the fan, and provided, that the outlet end of tubing used in connection with such blower fan shall not be more than forty (40) feet from the working face. All cross cuts in rooms and entries, except the one nearest to the working face, shall be sealed in such a manner that the air

current shall be directed across the working face. In all mines the doors used in assisting or directing the ventilation of the mine shall be so adjusted that they will close themselves or be supplied with strings or pulleys so that they cannot be left standing open.

(b) What is the law relating to control of firedamp and the penalty?

Ans.—The Wyoming law relating to the control of firedamp and the penalty for violation is as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any miner, fire-boss, employee in any mine, or other person, to brush firedamp from any place in a coal mine by means of coat, sack, sail cloth, or any like article or material; or by any other means; or to use water for the removal of firedamp, and any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, and fined in any sum not to exceed one hundred dollars. And any owner or superintendent, mine boss or fire boss, who shall knowingly permit the same to be done, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, subject to the same penalties as hereinbefore prescribed.

Ques. 20.—(a) What is the law relating to safety lamps and ventilation?

Ans.—The Wyoming law relative to the use of safety lamps is as follows:

CHAP. 95—Section 7. Wyo. Rev. Statutes, 1927.
SAFETY LAMPS.

The flame safety lamps used for examining mines or which may be used for working therein shall be the property of the owner or operator of said mine and shall be of the type known as locked "permissible" bearing the approval of the United States Bureau of Mines, and shall be in charge of the agent of the owner or operator of such mine. Any man working in a mine or mines where safety lamps or electric lamps are used exclusively shall be subject to search by the mine foreman or his assistants for matches or other flame producing devices. No light, lamp or other method of illumination shall be used in any coal mine known to be generating explosive gases in dangerous quantities except closed electric lights or magnetically locked flame safety lamps or other devices approved by the United States Bureau of Mines as a proper method of illumination in such mines. No person shall have in his possession in any part of a mine where closed lights or locked safety lamps or other similar devices are used any matches or means of producing fire or any lamp key or instrument for the opening of a light or lamp.

(b) What is the law relating to cleaning and sprinkling mines?

Ans.—Chapter 97, Section 4457 of the Wyoming Revised Statutes regarding the cleaning and sprinkling of coal mines states:

(a) The owner, lessee or agent or operator of any coal mines whether shaft, slope or drift, shall sprinkle with water at least twice a week all dry and dusty places within said coal mines, and all accumulations of slack, machine slack, track cleanings and other waste materials at least once each month while such mine is in operation; provided, that all accumulations of slack, machine slack, track cleanings and other waste materials incident to coal mining shall be considered as dust within the meaning of this section; provided further, that sprinkling shall not be required in those portions or zones of coal mines where rock dusting is carried on in the manner now or hereafter approved by the United States Bureau of Mines or State Mine Inspector.

Section 4457—CLEANING AND SPRINKLING MINES.

The operator of any coal mine shall provide and maintain proper facilities in order that all dry and

dusty places within said mine shall when necessary be thoroughly wet with water; provided, however, that such wetting shall not be required in those portions or zones of such mines where rockdusting is carried on in the manner now or hereafter approved by the United States Bureau of Mines or the State Inspector of coal mines. The haulageways and travelling ways of all coal mines while in operation shall be kept reasonably clean and safe.

(To be Continued.)

October Injuries

(Continued from page 410)

Mine Superintendent—Was standing on double track plane, explaining some work that was to be done. He stepped on the empty rope and was thrown across the loaded track. He was caught between two loaded cars and the retaining wall, receiving sprains and contusions about body and legs and fracture of bones of the foot.

Miner—In a high coal room, he was working on a six foot bench setting props. In some manner he fell from bench, dislocating shoulder and lacerating face and scalp.

Loader—Was using face bar taking down loose top coal. Piece of coal fell, striking bar and causing puncture wound of leg.

Driver—Was spragging empty trip into back entry. Thinking there were but seven empty cars on the trip, after the seventh car passed, he attempted to catch the last car, stepped on the track and the eighth car passed over foot, bruising same.

Miner—While shovelling coal into car a small piece of top coal fell, scratching hand and later becoming infected.

Rope-runner—While uncoupling cars, in pulling the coupling pin, the pin struck him on knee fracturing knee cap.

Driller—Was drilling face when shaking of machine caused his finger to slip into gear wheel, necessitating amputation of right thumb.

Rope-runner—Was riding up slope on last car of loaded trip. He struck his head on roof and was thrown off trip, lacerating head and bruising legs.

Loader—Was lowering loaded car with rope at room neck, a twist got into the rope just above a prop. In attempting to remove knot, the rope slipped and his thumb was caught between rope and prop. Thumb required amputation.

Warning to Automobile Drivers

The Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company has issued a warning against the poison in the exhaust gasses of automobile engines. Note this quotation:

The deadly carbon monoxide gas of the exhaust is tasteless, odorless, imperceptible. The first symptom of its power is a sudden faint. If help be not at hand to drag the victim into purer air, death is virtually certain.

The only safe rule for the automobile owner or his driver is never to run his engine while it is in a small closed garage. To do so it to flirt with sudden death that gives not the slightest warning of its approach.

The Lost Is Found

Card in Florida paper: "Thursday I lost a gold watch, which I valued very highly. Immediately I inserted an ad in your lost-and-found columns and waited. Yesterday I went home and found the watch in the pocket of another suit. God bless your paper."

Oscar Tokoi, Adventurer, Miner, Soldier, President

By Gustav Sturholm

FOR better, for worse. It seems the people of the world as a whole and as individuals take all things this way. Some are "for better," others "for worse."

Oscar Tokoi had this in mind when he left his native country of Finland and came here trusting to luck. A sketch of his life will show it proved for better for his country, family, and himself when he trusted to luck and came to Wyoming and decided to become a miner. Having tasted the liberty of America, opened up new viewpoints for him that later became of great value.

Oscar Tokoi came direct to Carbon, Wyoming, in February, 1891. He secured employment in The Union Pacific Coal Company's Mine No. 2 in the 19th entry. This entry was known for poor work, having several bad seams of bone in it. Here he worked until the fall of the same year, when he moved to Almy, Wyoming, where he secured employment at Mine No. 5, on the outside, at which place he stayed until the following spring. He left and worked in different parts of the country, mostly in the western states, when he again entered the employ of the Union Pacific Coal Company at Hanna, Wyoming, in August, 1894, as a miner in Mine No. 1. However, he was not to stay long at Hanna. A fire broke out in No. 1 Mine in the winter of 1895 and the mine was closed down for a time, forcing Tokoi out of employment as a miner. For a few months after the closing of No. 1 Mine he secured employment shoveling in box cars at No. 2 Mine. In these days all box cars were loaded by hand and the work was considered the hardest kind of labor around a coal mine. Tokoi left Hanna in the spring of 1895 and roamed over the western part of the United States for a number of years until he settled down in Rocklin, California, where he was married.

Tokoi joined the Western Federation of Labor in Central City, Colorado, Local No. 1, in 1893 and afterwards transferred his membership to Local No. 35 at Leadville, Colorado, where he resided until he returned to Finland in May, 1900. He had saved enough money to buy a small farm on which he settled, expecting to pass the rest of his days as a farmer.

The political situation in Finland had become very critical. Finland, while a part of Russia, had been allowed considerable freedom. It had its own law-making body which made the laws for the internal administration of the Finnish nation, taking the view that money raised in Finland was to be spent in Finland, and not in Russia. In other words, they fought taxation without representation. They wanted liberty to cultivate their own lan-

guage and culture, but Russia was bent on destroying everything that was essentially Finnish. Having just come from America, the land of the free, Tokoi threw himself whole heartedly into the battle.

In 1904 Tokoi was made manager of a small store operated by a stock company in the farming community in which he had settled. A few years later, he opened a store of his own. This he discontinued in 1907. In the years 1905-1906 was the turning point in the political history of Finland. A law had been passed giving all men and women over the ages of twenty-one the right to vote, and a one chamber assembly or parliament. Either men or women were eligible to sit in said assembly. The first election under the new law was held in the winter of 1907 and Tokoi was one of the elected. From the first election in 1907 until 1918 when he left Finland, he was re-elected at each election.

Tokoi had affiliated himself with the Socialist-Democratic party. At the first election the Socialist-Democrats elected eighty of the two hundred members and Tokoi was elected leader of his party in the assembly, a position which he held as long as he was a member of the assembly. In 1913 he was elected chairman of the assembly and the following year was its vice-chairman.

During the years that Tokoi was a member of the assembly, he took considerable interest in the affairs of the country and especially in the labor movement. In 1912 he was elected president of the Federation of Labor, which position he held until 1918. He served on several important state committees, as well as being a member of the council of Helsingfors (capital of Finland). He represented Finland in the International Labor Convention at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1913.

At the beginning of the World War, the Finnish assembly was not permitted to meet, but in 1916 an election was held and the Socialist-Democrats elected one hundred and three of the two hundred members. When the revolution occurred in Russia in 1917, the back bone of Russian power in Finland was broken.

The Socialist-Democratic party having a majority in the assembly was the party designated to form a new government and the party designated Tokoi to form the government. Tokoi then proceeded to form a government for the new republic of Finland and was its first premier or president. The Socialist-Democrats being in the majority were given six portfolios and the other combined parties were given six. On July 21, 1927, a decree was issued stating that on and after that date Finland was a free and independent state with regard to all internal matters.

(Please turn to page 419)



OSCAR TOKOI

Engineering Department

The Electric Motor

By D. C. McKEEHN.

(This is the third and concluding number of a series of articles on the electric motor by Chief Electrician D. C. McKeahan.)

DIRECT-CURRENT Motor.—A direct-current motor is a machine receiving electrical energy in the form of direct-current and changing it into mechanical energy. There are three general classes, viz: (1) shunt motors in which the field winding for producing the excitation is in shunt with the armature circuit, (see Figure 1); (2) series motors in which the field winding is in series with the armature, (see Figure 2); (3) compound motors which have both a shunt and a series field winding, (see Figure 3). Shunt motors run at approximately constant speed for all loads when supplied with power at constant voltage. Series motors under like condition have a large decrease in speed with an increase of load; they may race to destruction if the load is too light. Compound motors may be differentially or cumulatively wound; in the first case, the speed may be nearly constant with change of load; in the second case, it will decrease as the load increases, but not as much as with a series motor.

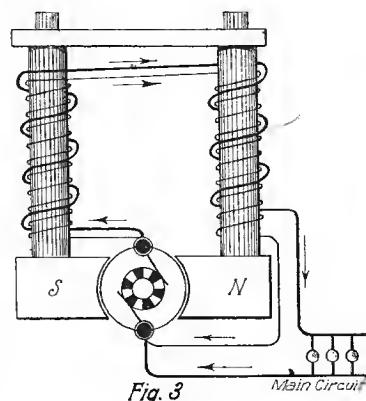
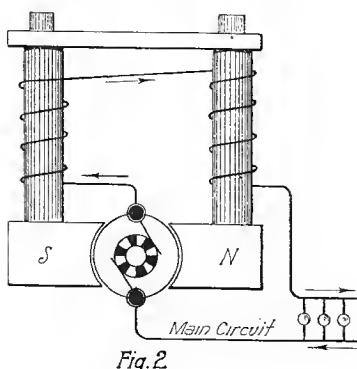
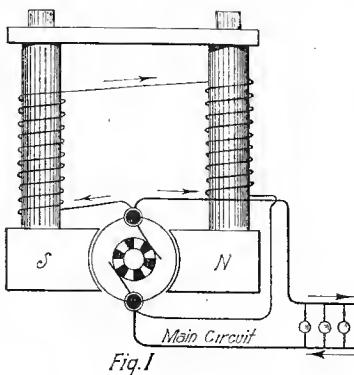
Shunt. D-c motors whose field winding is in shunt with the armature. With constant applied voltage, the speed of a shunt motor is nearly constant for all loads. The torque, that is, turning effort, is approximately proportional to the armature current. Shunt motors are often designed and built for adjustable-speed operation. The speed is most commonly adjusted by changing the field current by means of the field rheostat, the speed increasing as the field current is decreased, by inserting resistance into the field circuit. To improve the commutation when the field is very weak, shunt motors intended for very wide range of speed control are usually provided with commutating poles (or interpoles).

Shunt motors have found a very extensive application where direct current power is available for driving a large variety of machines at constant or adjusted speeds as may be desired. They are used widely in machine shops and industrial plants in general for driving nearly all kinds of machine tools, except such as require very large starting torque and are frequently started and stopped. They are also used for ventilating systems with either centrifugal,

propeller or positive blowers and fans. The squirrel cage alternating current motor is often referred to as having shunt characteristics, which of course refers to its ability to maintain a constant speed with variable load.

Series. These are direct-current motors in which the field winding and the armature winding are electrically in series. The field current and the armature current being the same, the field is strong at heavy loads, and weak at light loads with corresponding slow and high speeds. The speed is usually controlled by adjusting resistance in series with the motor. The speed load characteristic with a very large starting torque makes this type of motor especially suitable for traction and hoist work, where it is very extensively used for both light and heavy cars and locomotives. The wound rotor type of induction motor has pulling characteristics when starting quite similar to the series motor. The series motor is also used for cranes, hoists, freight elevators, rolling mills, cement mills, mining machinery, propeller type fans and blowers and many other similar applications. A series motor may race to destruction if entirely disconnected from a load and for this reason is generally geared or direct coupled to its load. If a belt drive were used the belt might break or come off and the motor would race.

Compound. D-c motors with both shunt and series field windings. The latter may be connected so as to oppose the shunt, giving the differential compound motor, in which case the speed may be more nearly constant than it is with a shunt motor. More commonly the series winding acts in the same direction as the shunt around the magnetic circuit, giving cumulative compounding, thereby increasing the strength of the magnetism in the field circuit and also the torque of the motor at heavy loads. Cumulative compound motors decrease in speed as the load increases and their torque increases somewhat more rapidly than the armature current, depending in part upon the degree of compounding. They combine the characteristics of series and shunt motors. Cumulative compound motors are used where a large starting torque is required, a variable speed is desired, or at least is not objectionable, and a safe load speed is necessary. Such motors are very largely used for elevators and heavy machinery drive of all kinds. They are used extensively for nearly all kinds of mining machinery in mines supplied with direct current and are also applied to some types of variable-speed fans and blowers.



Froth Flotation Method For Cleaning Coal

By David P. Miller.

THIS article outlines the results of a series of tests made by the Research Department of the University of Utah to determine the practicability of reducing the ash content of coal by a froth flotation method, similar to the flotation process now used to treat metallic sulphide ores.

The flotation process is well known as a highly efficient method for the recovery of values in metallic ores, so these experiments were made with the idea that if flotation could be used to remove silica from metallic ore, it might also be used to benefit coal by removing the uncombined dirt and so reduce the ash content of the coal.

Theory of Oil Flotation

The bulk oil method of cleaning coal depends upon the same principles of selective wetting which have made possible froth flotation of ores. When oil is stirred into a suspension of coal in water, the first tendency is probably the formation of a suspension of droplets of oil in the mixture. The coal particles, are, however, so readily wet by oil in preference to water that the globules rapidly become small agglomerates of coal and oil. These agglomerates tend to adhere to one another, entrapping water in the spaces between them and forming the pasty mass which precedes the "breaking" of the mixture. As a result of further agitation, the small agglomerates coalesce into larger granules, and finally coalescence reaches a point where a large amount of water is released from between the particles and the separate granules are visible. With further agitation the granules agglomerate into larger masses and if sufficient oil has been added, finally form a more or less homogeneous mass.

The best conditions for rapid formation of this "amalgam"^x are (1) low surface tension between coal and oil, (2) a high surface tension between coal and water, and (3) a high surface tension between oil and water. Or in other words, the reaction will take place most readily (1) with a coal which is very readily wet by oil, (2) with a coal which is not readily wet by water, and (3) with an oil which does not readily form emulsions with water. From (1) and (2) we should expect that the bituminous coals and graphite should respond to treatment most readily and the lignites least readily. From (3) we should expect gasoline and the higher paraffin oils to form an "amalgam" more readily than benzol and the higher aromatics and that the presence of substances in water or oil which tend to lower the surface tension between water and oil, would make the formation of the amalgam more difficult. Particles of refuse which have been physically separated from the clean coal particles by the preliminary pulverization, will be easily removed if they are readily wet by water in preference to oil, and will be removed with difficulty if they have any tendency to be wet by oil. Hence we should expect that shale, clay, and gypsum would be readily removed suspended in the water but that pyrite might tend to remain in the amalgam.

Although considerable work has been done on the froth flotation of coal, especially in England and Canada, there are available no definite data regarding the froth flotation of Wyoming coal.

Preliminary Work

The coal used in this test work was a sample from Mine No. 1, Diamond Coal and Coke Company of Diamondville, Wyoming, and a second sample from Cumberland No. 1, Union Pacific Coal Company, Cumberland,

^xIn ordinary technical usage, amalgam refers to an alloy of a metal with mercury, but the term is correctly used according to Webster's dictionary, to refer "to any mixture, compound, or union of different things."

Wyoming. This coal as received was of walnut size and smaller, and was treated in a preliminary way by being crushed to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh through rolls, after which it was sampled in the usual manner, the final sample being about 100 grams crushed to 60 mesh. This sample was used to make a proximate analysis of the coal, which was done with great care, for the control of all further experimental work depended upon the initial analysis. All analyses were run in triplicate and close checks were obtained in all results. For procedure used in this proximate analysis see Low's "Technical Methods of Ore Analysis."

The proximate analysis of each sample is here given.

	Cumberland	Diamondville
Moisture	1.98 %	2.74 %
Volatile	32.4 %	27.8 %
Fixed Carbon.....	52.8 %	42.3 %
Ash	12.7 %	27.0 %
	99.88 %	99.84 %
Sulphur	1.61 %	1.53 %

Some comment is necessary to explain the results here given. The results indicate a very low moisture content, which would be the result of letting the coal lie in the sample sacks for some time so that it "naturally" dried out. The Diamondville coal had a very high ash content, but this was not a representative sample of the mine, but was a sample of cleanings from the haulage slopes. We expected this Diamondville coal to have a high sulphur content for the Kemmerer "00" seam where this coal is mined has a pyrite streak, but evidently the pyrite had been picked clean from the sample sent to us.

The Cumberland coal represents nearly the normal mine run coal. It has much higher volatile content, for it comes from a different seam; the Kemmerer "Big Vein," a much softer, freer burning coal, not so well suited for commercial purposes as the "00" coal, but extensively used as railroad fuel.

Float and Sink Tests with Zinc Chloride

A float-and-sink test of a coal sample is a means of separating, in a heavy liquid, the free particles of coal from associated impurities according to the difference in their respective gravities. When the sample is placed in the liquid, the particles of specific gravity lower than that of the liquid will float; those of higher specific gravity will sink. This method of separating coal from its impurities is so positive and exact that it is very much to be regretted that the cost of suitable solutions now prohibits its use in actual coal beneficiation processes.

There are two broad uses to which the float-and-sink test may be applied. The first of these is in determining the possibilities of washing a given sample of coal; the second is in measuring the effectiveness of the separation obtained by washing machines.

To determine the limit to which flotation would be effective the "float-and-sink" method was applied.

Zinc chloride was used as the medium for these tests. The zinc chloride was made up to the necessary specific gravity by solution in hot water, and then diluted as required, using a hydrometer to measure the specific gravity of the solution.

The coal was crushed to 40 mesh size and a 5 grain sample was placed in 200 c. c. of the zinc chloride solution in a 400 c. c. beaker. The mixture was stirred and then allowed to settle. The coal would rise to the top and was then skimmed off, while the heavier rock would sink. Coal has a specific gravity of about 1.3 while the rock is about 2.3.

The coal skimmings were then placed in a beaker and diluted to 300 c. c., heated to boiling and the solution decanted off and the residue washed and filtered. After drying in air over night, determinations for ash content were then made to determine the cleaning power of the solution.

Results are here shown:

Per cent ash of heads after floating with zinc chloride solution

Sp. Gr. of solution	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.80
Diamondville	.....	4.95	5.84	.....	6.04	6.25
Cumberland	.....	4.98	5.12	5.20	6.45	6.55

This shows a material reduction of ash content, especially with Diamondville coal, which might be expected, for the incombustible was mostly in the form of uncombined dirt and not a true ash.

Description of Flotation Apparatus

The machine used in making these flotation tests is the Ruth Concurrent Flotation Machine, manufactured by the Denver Engineering Company, Denver, Colorado.

The Ruth machine consists of a two compartment cell.

The Ruth Laboratory Testing Flotation machine is a mechanically agitated device suitable for either coal or mineral flotation. The essential parts are as follows:

- (a) the aeration or mixing compartment,
- (b) the settling compartment,
- (c) the hollow shaft and spumer.

The material to be tested for flotation is poured into the circulating water and the flotation oils, or frothing agents, are added by means of a medicine dropper or Mohr Pipette.

Method of Adding Reagents

It is necessary to calibrate the drops of oil to calculate the weight of oil used per ton of coal. This is done by accurately weighing a series of drops of the oil using a Mohr Pipette as a dropper. The weight of these drops was about 0.005 gram each, depending upon the oil used. Using 300 gram samples for test, on the basis of 1 lb. of oil per ton, the weight of oil would be $\frac{300}{2000} = 0.15$ gram.

When each drop weighs 0.005 gram then the number of drops required will be $\frac{0.15}{0.005} = 30$. The tests were carried

out on this basis.

The coal was first crushed to the size desired, then a 300 gram sample was taken for test. This sample was placed in a porcelain jar, mixed with an equal weight of water, and rolled for 15 minutes, to insure a thorough wetting of the pulverized coal. The sample was then placed in the flotation machine, the water added to the proper level, and the agitator turned on, after which the reagents were added.

The heads and tails after recovery are dried in the air and weighed to determine the ratio of concentration. Samples of each were then taken and analyzed for ash content to determine the cleaning effect of the test.

Results

These tests made at the University of Utah are only a start in the investigation of the field of oil flotation of Wyoming coal. This field is very large if the best economic results are to be obtained and our experimental work could hardly have developed any commercial method for treatment of coal by flotation of Wyoming coal. This field is very large if the best economic results are to be obtained and our experimental work could hardly have developed any commercial method for treatment of coal by flotation.

The best results attained were obtained by crushing the coal to 30 mesh, using 2 lbs. pine oil per ton of coal. This test reduced the ash content of the sample from 27% to 12.2% with the Diamondville coal and from 12.5% to 4.5% for the Cumberland sample.

Kerosene added in the proportion of 10 lbs. per ton gave good recovery and good cleaning effect, reducing the ash content from 27% to 7.2%, and giving a ratio of concentration of 5 to 1.

The cleaning effect at all sizes, and using different reagents, was approximately the same in all cases. The

main trouble in these tests was that the recovery of coal was usually very low; the best results did not exceed 80% with the average recovery being about 55%.

This means that a large percentage of the coal treated is lost as tailings, so there would be no profit in obtaining relatively clean heads if such a large percentage of coal is lost as waste.

Oscar Tokoi

(Continued from page 416)

The then government of Russia refused to grant Finland this liberty and ordered the assembly dissolved. Tokoi refused to accede to the dissolution of the assembly, but the Russian government dissolved it by force and Tokoi resigned as premier on August 14, 1917.

Conditions in Finland grew worse and the Bolshevik counter revolution in Russia complicated matters in Finland. The party now in power in Finland leaned more and more toward Germany, with the result that civil war broke out in the latter part of January, 1918. A new government was again formed and Tokoi was to be Minister of Agriculture in the new government.

The battles in the civil war now being waged, swayed back and forth with various degrees of luck until spring, when Germany sent two divisions of soldiers into Finland and naval vessels to patrol its shores, after which the revolutionists were forced to flee to other lands. Several thousands were killed on the battlefield, others shot down without trial and thousands were held in prison without the formality of a trial.

The spring of 1918 found Tokoi in Russia. He stayed two months in St. Petersburg and Moscow and in the summer of 1918 he went to Archangel, where he joined what was known as the "Finnish Legion," a volunteer unit of soldiers that was fighting with and officered by the Allies. He was assigned to the headquarters at Knass on the White Sea, where he stayed until the signing of the Armistice on November 11, 1918. After the signing of the Armistice, this unit was transported back to Finland by the English government. The then government of Finland would not, however, allow Tokoi to land in Finland, and he eventually landed in London in 1919. The following spring he came to Canada. In September, 1921, the Secretary of Labor gave Tokoi permission to enter the United States and he settled in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he became and still is, editor of the Finnish newspaper "Raivaaja." In the fall of 1924 he was joined by his family and is now again a permanent resident of this great United States.

So ends this short sketch of the life of Oscar Tokoi, the coal miner, who became first premier and president of one of the world's youngest republics.

Reasons for Safety

Man is given only one life on earth. When that is snuffed out, he's through. He is supplied with one body and when he loses any part of it, it is gone for good. Life and limb cannot be replaced. When we impair our bodies, we cancel opportunity. Cripples are the best argument for safety. If on the site of each tragedy due to accident a monument should spring up, the nation would be a graveyard.

SAFETY ALWAYS is more than a slogan; it is a prayer for protection from folly and carelessness. It is a plea for men, women and children to preserve what they possess and never can regain if lost. It is a petition to the heedless to see that their carelessness destroys no one's life, no one's limb, and no one's happiness.

Man is building marvelous machines for his own convenience and comfort, but they bring peril. None of these inventions equals the human body for perfection and frailty. Man commands both, but the one he can build and the other he cannot.



Santa Arrives at Our Fireplace

Santa Claus Coming With Reindeers

"**S**ANTA CLAUS, please tell us about yourself. What's most fun to do—about Christmas, I mean, and all the things you have to do for boys and girls and everybody?"

Allister asked Santa just like that, out loud. He didn't mind a bit because he knows Santa Claus is a friend. You see, every Christmas I want to know so badly about plans and I know very well that Santa prefers to talk to boys and girls so I coaxed Allister, who is a pal of mine and who knows the man down at the radio station, to send the message.

And he did.

Then Allister had a wonderful idea. He said: "Shirley is littler than me and she's a good little girl and perhaps I could ask my mother if she might come down and talk to Santa too. I'll take care of her. Oh! Oh! You see! Oh! She has a radio set with ear pieces, and things, on her bed. It's only tiny but perhaps Santa Claus would answer her and tell us! Would he maybe? 'Cause she's little and she's—well, she's pretty good? Please let's do it."

And we did.

But Shirley had ideas of her own about what she should ask Santa. She didn't like the black part of the fireplace much, and she didn't quite understand about the reindeers so she said:

"Are you coming soon with reindeers, Santa?"

"And do your reindeers go over and over all the houses, the homes of boys and girls?"

"And, Santa, do you really like fireplaces?"

"Are they too dark inside for you?"

"And, Santa Claus, please are you going to drive your reindeers right up to the towns of Tono and Cumberland and Rock Springs and Superior and Hanna and Winton and Reliance? Please, Santa, are you going to visit all of us?"

That seemed such a lot to ask all in one breath that Allister tried to take Shirley away. But she still had one more question and begged Santa to tell her if he minded the dark in the chimney. "Cause, Santa, if the grown-up folks will just let us we'd be glad to sit as near as we can to the fire on Christmas Eve and we could sing 'Herald Angels' or call to you, dear Old Santa, so you wouldn't mind the dark. And the little girls in Tono said they'd get into their nighties and be right near if you needed them, that is, if somebody's mother didn't say: 'Santa will come if you go to bed like good little girls.'"

I'd never thought much about dark in fireplaces but it seem that Santa Claus might object to it so I hoped he'd tell us, and about Christmas, and if he'd surely visit us all and if there was anything we could do to get ready for his visit. Everybody likes to help Santa Claus.

For two whole days I didn't see Allister and his sister Shirley. Then the next morning Allister came stamping in. He'd forgotten to bring Shirley. And I suspect he'd forgotten it was a school morning and was after nine o'clock.

"He told us!"

"He talked!"

"We heard him!"

"He doesn't mind—oh, you ought to hear what all he told us about fireplaces."

"And he's coming!"

"And we heard the reindeer's bells right in the radio."

"And, oh, there's so much to tell you about the fireplaces. It's a whole story. Santa doesn't mind them, he loves them. There's the most things up there for him to see. There's one wise old gnome who tells him how many gifts he must leave here. He knows, of course, but just

to remind him so he won't make a mistake when he has so many, many to remember. The old gnome is dressed in the darkest, darkest brown and has a hood on and even his face is brown and his eyes are dark but if you look and look you can see him in the chimney, away, 'way up."

"Then you know the tinsel like our mothers use to decorate Christmas trees. Santa said he had some very special Christmas material like tinsel and his working gnomes made it into most luminous bunches, tiny ones 'cause there's so little room. And they left them out during all the months where the most wonderful Northern Lights would shine and shine on them. And they grow more and more glowy until, when Santa's other gnome lights him down the chimney with them, all the darkness shines as bright as day. Isn't that fun?"

"Then Santa Claus said: 'So you see there's no need for little, too tiny, boys and girls staying up to help me through the dark spots.' And Santa chuckled. We heard him. And he said again: 'So if Shirley and all the tiny girls and boys will go to bed and—. But no—' Then he chuckled again. It was a happy sort of a chuckle. 'If all of you, big and little, boys and girls, mothers and daddys and folks and everybody in Tono and Cumberland and Rock Springs and Winton and Reliance and Superior and Hanna, will go down to the Halls on Christmas Eve, I'll meet you all there my own self. I may not be able to stay long but I'll be there. And if some folks will look up in the sky and have the very right kind of eyes they may see Dancer and Prancer silhouetted against the moon, if the moon is shining.'"

Poor Allister was 'most breathless when he finished telling me.

"But is that all?" said I.

"No, but if you must know more d— de— details, Santa said you were to ask the Community Councils, 'cause, he said: 'I know my old friends are planning to help me lots.'

So I did.

And I learned that in Hanna the Christmas tree will be in the new Opera House and a program committee composed of Messers. T. H. Butler, J. Crawford and Mesdames J. Fearne and John Penny is preparing an interesting evening. And Mr. E. R. Henningson will plan decorations. And the Gift Committee is: Mrs. H. Rennie, Mrs. John Penny, Mrs. James Fearne, Mrs. Charles Ainsworth and Mrs. George Warburton. The women will make Christmas bags and the men of the Community Council will fill them. The High School Glee Club will sing and the Hanna Band will play Christmas music. Church choirs have promised to help and then Mr. and Mrs. Morgan



If you mind the dark chimney, Santa, we'll stay up and keep you company. And the fire will burn brightly. And those are our stockings up there.

will take a girls' chorus out singing Christmas carols as they did last year.

Do you wonder that Old Santa chuckled when he thought of all the help he was going to have?

Then in Winton, Tom Hanks and Bud Clark are helping Santa's gnome make a most accurate count of all the little folks and Miss Brown and Mrs. J. Henderson are arranging a program of most delightful Christmas music and the entire membership of the Community Council has arranged itself into a decoration committee with Mr. Jack Scanlon as chairman. And just everybody in Winton will be there on Christmas Eve.

In Rock Springs several committees are planning things. A beautiful Christmas tree will be made ready and will stand right in front of the new community hall and inside the story of Christmas will be made into a pageant and there will be gifts for all the little folks. And all about in the homes there will be special decorations because the Community Council decided to give a prize for the most Christmasy decorations which may be seen outside, in the window or out-doors. That will be sharing Christmas thinking, won't it? And won't it be nice to look at?

And out in Tono there will be the most Christmas programs, and out-doors there will be a community Christmas tree lit up with many, many colored lights which may be seen from 'most every home in Tono 'cause they are built on the hillsides.

Two wonderful trees will be prepared in Cumberland. And the Girl Scouts will sing Christmas carols. And the Cumberland Band will make the Hall ring with Christmas music which never grows old. At Town One, Messers. William Cook, Joe Wesco and Walter Johnson will make up the committee which is working busily making plans. And at Town Two Messers. C. R. Edwards, Robert Woolrich and William McIntosh will take care of Santa's plans.

Superior is a splendid place to keep Christmas in. Its hills are always white in December and Bishop Harris, who is the new President of the Community Council, Mr. Port Jackson Ward, Vice President, and Mrs. George Brown, Secretary, plan a wonderfully and brightly lighted tree to shine out the message of Christmas over the white hills. And the Opera House will be a splendid place for Santa to meet everybody; and another tree with treats for all. Members of the U. M. W. of A. Local Unions, who have always been interested in seeing that Santa had efficient help, are collecting funds and assisting in a lot of ways.

Reliance Girl Scouts always act as Santa's little assistants, going to each home and asking: "Please, Santa Claus wants to know how many boys and girls live here?" They will this year and then give the invitation of the Community Council to the Christmas party at the Bungalow where President Mike Korogi and all the Council members and the Sunday School Superintendents and the women of the women's organizations will be ready to help Old Santa. And in front of the Bungalow will be a glorious tree, brilliant and happy—oh, yes, a tree can be happy.

I was ever, ever so glad to hear about it all and know quite well that when Christmas Eve comes I shall be saying right out loud the words of Phillips Brooks:

"Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight!
Christmas in lands of the fir-tree and pine,
Christmas in lands of the palm-tree and vine,
Christmas where snow peaks stand solemn and white,
Christmas where cornfields stand sunny and bright.
Christmas where children are hopeful and gay,
Christmas where old men are patient and gray,
Christmas where peace, like a dove in his flight,
Broods o'er brave men in the thick of the fight;
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight!"

"For the Christ-child who comes is the Master of all;
No palace too great, no cottage too small."

The First Christmas Tree

Laura Spencer Porter.

The very first of Christmas trees
Rose very vast and tall
Far, far above the rafters
Of stable roof and stall;
Far, far above the patient gaze
Of quiet creatures in amaze.

And there were gifts in plenty,
Though it took eyes to see;
(I do not mean the Wise Men's gifts)
Upon that Christmas tree;
Gifts brought from afar; you'd hardly guess
How far; nor with what quietness.

Gypsies came, bringing pennies;
Soldiers came, bringing spears;
Heroes came, bringing laurels;
And penitents their tears;
Poets came, bringing verses,
Apolo brought his lyre;
Solomon brought wisdom;
Prometheus brought fire;
Persephone a pomegranate,
Purple, but sweet of heart;
Poseidon brought a porpoise,
And Artemis a dart;
Osiris gave with circumstance
A sacred crocodile;
And Isis gave her veil, and brought
A lotus from the Nile;
Demeter gave a sheaf of corn;
Tripolemus a flail;
Adam brought an eagle;
Eve a nightingale;
A fair Queen, with a retinue,
From far-off Sheba came,
With gifts of gold and ivory,
And wonder and a name;
And Baal, with gifts of carven stone,
And speechlessness, was there;
And Ahriman stood tall and still,
A darkness in the air;
Strange gods of porphyry and jade
Brought strange gifts and obeisance made,
'Twould take one half the day to name
Even the half of those who came.

Yet all of those who gathered there
With Mary, could not see
The mighty boughs and reaching roots
Of that first Christmas Tree.

Draws Santa's Reindeers

We are indebted to Mr. Harry C. Livingston, of the Rock Springs' Engineering staff, for the Santa Claus and chimney drawing which goes with the fire place pictures posed in the Woman's Club rooms of our own towns.

Mr. Livingston has recently come to Rock Springs from Denver where he was employed in the draughting departments of the Colorado State Highway Commission and the Moffat Tunnel Commission.

Mr. and Mrs. Livingston and Miss Patsy live at the Brown Apartments and Patsy says she's glad to know Santa can find her in Rock Springs.

Signs of Efficiency

"This alarm clock is badly battered," said the man who had to get up early. "Are you sure it is dependable?"

"You bet!" assured the host. "That's why it's battered."

“Homeward Bound”

By Frank Tallmire and H. J. Harrington

WHEN in the summer of 1925, question arose as to providing for the remnant of the once quite numerous Chinese population of Rock Springs, who had long given faithful and uncomplaining service to The Union Pacific Coal Company, it was decided, after careful deliberation, to send them back to their native land; not to have them 'out of sight and out of mind', but because it was recognized that Chinamen, perhaps more than any other race, like Goldsmith's "Traveler",

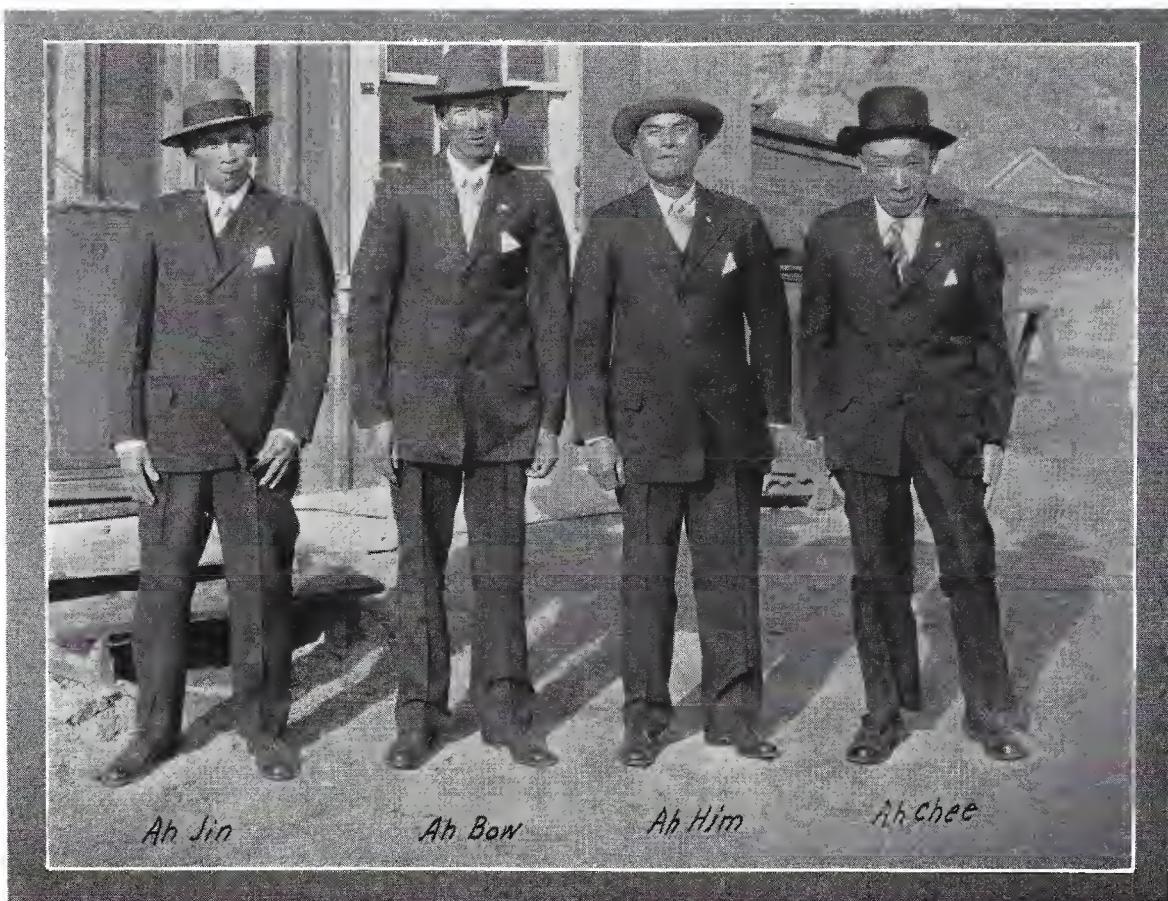
"Still have hopes, their long vexations past,
There to return and die at home at last."

So nine aged China "Boys", as they seem to prefer to be called, were given the opportunity to return. Early in November, 1925, they departed for China, bearing with them the good wishes and esteem of their many friends here. The story of that event is still too well remembered to be here repeated; suffice it is to say that these old men were not turned adrift penniless in that strife torn country. All except one are still living and from time to time send greetings to their old time friends and associates in Rock Springs.

During the past summer the few remaining houses in the old "Chinatown" district were demolished or moved and their occupants for many years transferred to more comfortable houses in No. 4 Town. It may be that with the passing of their old homes and their increasing years,

the desire to go home, grew; at any rate, four old men, Ah Him, Ah Jin, Ah Chee and Ah Bow, expressed a wish that the Company send them to China. The first two named came to Rock Springs in 1882, so were here during the troublesome days of 1885, of which the group of houses known as the "Barracks" is a reminder. Ah Bow and Ah Chee came in 1892 and 1894, respectively, and all four of them have spent many years in the service of The Union Pacific Coal Company. Their request was looked upon with favor, and arrangements made for them to sail on the steamship "President Pierce" on November 11th, the date of leaving Rock Springs being set as November 7th, in order to give them a few days to visit friends and relatives, and to enjoy the sights in San Francisco before embarking.

As was done when the nine men went home two years ago, each was given a complete outfit of clothing. The day of their departure from Rock Springs was spent in preparation for the long journey, in visiting and bidding farewell to old friends, and in having their pictures taken for the Employes' Magazine. In the evening a banquet was tendered them at the Grand Cafe, which was attended by the officers of the Company, the Mayor of Rock Springs, representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and of the Press, besides several old friends, including six of their own countrymen. The genial and efficient Lao Hoy, under whose direction the banquet was arranged,



"For Clothes doth oft times make the man." Dressed up and ready to go.



Upper Left—"Portals of the Past," Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

Upper Right—At Sun Dial, Golden Gate Park.

Center—On Board the "President Pierce" Homeward Bound.

Lower, Left—"Happy" Harrington bidding the departing Chinese God Speed just before sailing.

Lower Right—Near "Portals of the Past," Golden Gate Park.

with characteristic Oriental tact, saw that everyone was at ease, the Winton-Reliance Band under the leadership of Jim Sartoris, furnished appropriate music, and of course, there were the bang and glare of the "Flier Clackers" without which no Chinese journey can be safely undertaken.

After the feasting was over there was much talking, mingled with mirth and laughter. Mr. George B. Pryde fittingly acted as toastmaster, he being the only man present who could understand and speak all of the dialects, including Chinese, spoken by the speakers who followed him. He expressed the regrets of President McAuliffe, who was not able to be present, and on behalf of Mr. McAuliffe presented each of the old Chinamen with a beautiful traveling clock as a personal remembrance to take the place, in part at least, of the Union Pacific Mines whistle by which the daily acts of their lives had been regulated for so many years.

Mayor P. C. Bunning, from his long experience as a citizen and public office holder in Rock Springs, during which he came frequently in contact with the Chinese, attested to their honesty and their law abiding qualities. In fact, so filled with regret was he at their leaving that he offered, if, after spending two years in China, conditions were not found satisfactory to send them return tickets, even promising to have the street paving completed by that time.

The Hon. D. G. Thomas (Davey Tom), one time "bossy man," now friend and adviser, related the story of the coming of the Chinese to Rock Springs, told of the trials and hardships and misunderstandings to which they were subjected, and yet how through it all, they seemed to possess the christian (or is it pagan?) virtue of ill-will to no man. No one understands these Chinese people better than Mr. Thomas, and, after listening to him, one wonders whether their character has changed since the days of Ah Say, or whether Bill Nye was mistaken when he said,

"For ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar."

John McTee spoke on behalf of the United Mine Workers of America, of which organization the honor guests had been members. And here it may be said that the Union Local to which these four men belonged, presented them with a substantial gift of money as a token of the esteem in which they were held by their fellow workers. John L. Dykes, Hugh McLeod, and Thomas Gibson (Safety First), in turn praised the Chinese Workers and stressed the fairminded attitude of the United Mine Workers of America in barring none from their ranks on the grounds of race, color or creed.

F. L. McCarty, Mine Superintendent at Rock Springs, and Thomas Foster, Mine Superintendent at Winton, both of whom since boyhood have known the Chinese, and have been associated with them either as fellow workers or "bossy men," spoke a few words of praise and best wishes to their departing friends. Mr. Foster recalled that many innocent pranks were played on the Chinese in his early mining days. Mr. W. K. Lee, Office Manager for the Superintendent when Chinatown was a large sized colony, gave them fatherly advice, wished them "God-speed," and admonished them to keep out of trouble when they reach their native land.

And then on behalf of the Chinese guests, Lao Chee, familiarly known as "Jim", and Lao Hoy, Manager of the Grand Cafe, thanked The Union Pacific Coal Company, more particularly Mr. McAuliffe and Mr. Pryde, the United Mine Workers of America, and all others who had joined in making the farewell to their four countrymen, an event of life-long happy memory. At the conclusion of the meeting, "goodbye" was said, and best wishes expressed for a long life and happy journey, after which the four honor guests were left to spend their last few hours with their Chinese friends, until the arrival of the train at midnight.

On their trip to San Francisco they were accompanied

by H. J. Harrington, Supervisor of Compensation, who looked after the business affairs and entertainment until they sailed on Friday, November 11th. "Happy," who acted in a similar capacity on a former occasion, expects, with the experience he has gained in such matters, to be favorably considered as American Ambassador to China (after the war).

The history of the Chinese colony in Rock Springs is interesting, indeed, at times colorful. Brought to America on account of scarcity of labor to assist in building the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads, many of them were transferred to Rock Springs to work in the mines, the growing traffic on the railroads having created an increasing demand for coal. At first, it is said, their numbers reached to almost a thousand. Houses were built for their accommodation until "Chinatown" became quite a flourishing colony. With the advent of miners from Eastern or European mines, the Chinese gradually drifted away or engaged in other occupations, the records showing approximately only 225 employed in the mines in 1890, and about fifty houses occupied. Today some of the most beautiful streets and residences in Rock Springs are located in what was once Chinatown, and not more than a half dozen Chinamen are employed by the Company. Lao Ah Say, who died in 1898, and for whom Ah Say Street in Rock Springs is named, was the last leader of the Chinese Colony here.

Of the many kind expressions from newspapers and magazines, when the first Chinese contingent went home two years ago, perhaps the most significant was an editorial which appeared in the Cheyenne Tribune, quoted in part as follows:

"They will give testimony, these nine returned travelers, concerning the spirit of Americans—a spirit so generously considerate of others that it took cognizance of the distress of nine aged Chinese and spared neither pains nor expense that there might be gratification of the yearning of ones even so humble as these.

"That is the message of these 'missionaries' from Wyoming to the Chinese—a warming message of kindliness, generosity, fraternity. Only nine weak voices—the voices of grateful old men—testifying amid the clamor of four hundreds of millions of the distraught and distrustful, but some will hear and repeat, will repeat and others will hear. Who may say how far that message may be spread, how potent it may be."

When this magazine reaches its readers, no doubt the latest group of "missionaries" will have reached their homes in far-away China. Let us hope that after the joy and excitement of rejoining their loved ones will have subsided, and their thoughts turn to America, they will remember only our spirit of kindliness, generosity and fraternity, and not our too often displayed faults.

After noisily frightening away any individual devils or bands of devils that might have been lurking in the vicinity of the Union Pacific depot at Rock Springs, the party was gotten safely on No. 19, with their various pieces of hand baggage. Everything went off quite smoothly except that one particularly mischievous devil managed to get by the firing line and aboard the train, and just as it was leaving Green River spilled all the tea, the party being teatless then until Ogden was reached. At Ogden the party alighted from the train to meet several of their friends who had been advised of their coming and were at the depot to meet them and give them packages of fruits and "goodies." Here the supply of tea was replenished. As soon as the waiter sounded the first call for breakfast the entire party was ready for their first appearance in a dining car. Through the kindness and attention of Mr. A. J. Andrews, steward, they were very shortly enjoying a breakfast of ham and eggs and hot cakes with plenty of coffee and butter. After breakfast, with a good supply of cigarettes, the party gathered in



Banquet given departing "China Boys" at the Grand Cafe by their friends and Union Pacific Coal Company and U. M. W. Officials.

the Smoker to talk over old times. The rest of the day was uneventful with the exception that Ah Jin and Ah Bow developed a bad case of drug store "cowboyitis" and consumed a number of plates of ice cream, both for dessert and between meals. Ah Chee and Ah Bow were satisfied with good old American apple pie for dessert and refused to have anything to do with ice cream between meals, in fact everything in the line of refreshments except tea.

Shortly after leaving Sacramento the next morning they were called for breakfast, but, upon talking the matter over among themselves and being informed that they would arrive in San Francisco shortly after eight o'clock, they decided to wait for breakfast until they got to the Oriental Hotel. At Oakland Pier the party was met by Mr. Donald B. Johnson, of the Bank of Canton, Limited, who accompanied them across the Bay to San Francisco. When leaving Oakland Pier there was some difficulty in getting them to surrender their hand baggage to the porter, as they couldn't quite understand how any one could identify their boxes in the young mountain of hand baggage that was ready for transportation across the bay, and they were not again at ease until their hand baggage had been placed in the taxi with them on the San Francisco side.

The party was taken in a taxi to the Oriental Hotel at 859 Stockton St., where a good Chinese breakfast had been prepared and was awaiting them. The remainder of the day, with the exception of the short time required for the trip to the Chinese Consul's office to obtain permits to leave the country, was spent in calling on their old friends in Chinatown, with an occasional side trip for Ah Jin and Ah Bow to the ice cream parlors. In the evening they were guests at the great Chinese Theatre on Jackson Street.

On the following day they were introduced at the Bank of Canton, Ltd., and all arrangements regarding

their financial affairs were satisfactorily made, after which they again departed on an extensive sightseeing trip to the various points of interest in and around San Francisco. Later in the afternoon the party was joined by Mr. Sponegal, of the firm of Sponegal and Hermann, commercial photographers, for a trip through Golden Gate Park and to obtain photographic evidence to carry back to Canton with them to convince any doubting Thomases as to their standing in these United States of America. A number of fine group pictures were taken in the Park with such backgrounds as the Portals of the Past, the Old Sun Dial and the Japanese Tea Garden. Before going on the boat each man was given copies of the various pictures, which will no doubt be retained among their most cherished possessions.

It was the intention to show these Old Timers as many beautiful places in Golden Gate Park as the short time at their disposal would permit, but, unfortunately, the first place to which they were directed was the aquarium and there was no getting beyond that spot for the remainder of the afternoon. Their eyes fairly danced while they watched the many different varieties and species of fish which are displayed there. They had no difficulty in recognizing the different members of the trout family, which speaks of times when their friends in Rock Springs remembered these old "boys" with a mess of trout after a successful fishing trip. Passing by the glass tanks in which the fish are displayed there was considerable argument when they happened to find a certain variety with which they had been familiar. They did not think that there was any reason to be afraid of sharks if the samples on display were the best and biggest that could be procured on the western coast and were sure that China had it all over us for real man-sized sharks. The mosquito fish created some argument as to its possible food value, Ah Chee finally settling the matter by stating that a quart of these

fish would not be of any more value than a quart of water as far as he was concerned.

It was to be regretted that the closing hour of the aquarium came so early as the interest these Old Timers were taking in the exhibits had eclipsed their thought of a good dinner awaiting them at six o'clock at their hotel. But the time for leaving came all too soon; however, an additional five minutes was taken for inspection of the seal tanks. Ah Jin must have had something on his mind with reference to ladies' coats, as he was particularly interested in learning which of the seals were of the "fur coat" variety.

The return to San Francisco was made by the way of Twin Peaks Drive and in going down one of the particularly steep inclines, Ah Him remarked that the driver had his nerve with him, going down such a steep hill with no "splags" and expressed the opinion that he thought the driver should put in about four "splags" on this hill. The driver must have been exceptionally good as he negotiated the descent without the use of "splags" or delay and landed the party at the Oriental Hotel in time for a six o'clock dinner.

During the afternoon the old timers remarked that they would like to attend the great China Theatre again in the evening. Later, however, Ah Jin and Ah Bow decided that they would rather put in the evening calling on old friends, so it was arranged that Ah Him and Ah Chee would take a window shopping tour of the retail district. This trip was a revelation to them, inasmuch as they did not think that the store show-windows of Rock Springs could be excelled anywhere, in the quality or quantity of merchandise displayed. At their request the taxi was stopped several times for closer inspection of some, to them, extraordinary display of merchandise. This was particularly noticeable at a cutlery store on Stockton, near Market Street, on account of the symmetrical arrangement of display of pocket knives, scissors, nail files, razors, etc. They called halt at two different jewelry stores on Market Street to "look-see" the diamonds that were on display. In going down Market Street their attention was called to the "Covered Wagon" that was being exhibited at one of the movie houses and they were asked if they would like to go in and "look-see" some old pioneer stuff. They replied that if it was all the same, they would rather continue around town to see the bright lights. The trip was, therefore, continued, up one street and down another, carefully avoiding the steep hills, as a special favor of Ah Him who had stated earlier in the afternoon that he did not relish going down the San Francisco grades without a few "splags", and this driver, like the one in the afternoon, did not happen to have a supply with him, and if he had, would not have known how to use them. He was instructed to keep to the low lands and avoid steep grades as much as possible as Ah Him had not fully recovered his nerve after the trip down "Twin Peaks" in the afternoon. After several hours of driving and sightseeing, the Old Timers were returned to their hotel for a much needed rest. Ah Jin and Ah Bow had returned from their calling by this time and the party was again united and instructed to be ready to review the Armistice Day parade down Market Street the next morning. On account of the strenuous afternoon of the previous day, however, and the late hours they had kept the preceding night, they did not arise for their breakfast until eleven o'clock the next morning, and missed the parade entirely. The short time left them before the hour for sailing was spent in visiting with friends, and at one o'clock the car called to take them to the Dollar Steamship Lines Pier No. 44, to go aboard the "President Pierce," which was to be their home for almost a month, carrying them to Hong Kong.

On arriving at the gang plank, a long line of Japanese, Coreans and Philippinos was found slowly passing the Custom Officers and answering or trying to answer the old question, "If so, why?". Through the kindness of

Mr. Franzo Leonard, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Rock Springs, our party had been provided with documents proving that all had complied with the requirements of the Income Tax Department, but as an added precaution and to avoid any possible delay, they again had their papers vised by Mr. O'Donnell of the San Francisco office. This proceeding allowed them to board the ship without further examination and brought on them many glances of envy by their less fortunate countrymen, who were compelled to stand in line and await their turn for an interview with the Revenue Department representatives.

When the Old Timers had gotten aboard the ship and had stored their hand baggage, they were taken "top side" for more photos by Mr. Sponagel, after which they were handed an envelope containing a steamer ticket to Hong Kong, a twenty-dollar gold piece to cover expenses from Hong Kong to Canton, and a draft for the amount of their endowment in their much cherished Hong Kong Exchange.

As it was then nearly sailing time, good-byes were said, and between hand shakes the Old Timers asked that their heartiest thanks and best wishes be carried back to Mr. McAuliffe, through whose kindness and sympathetic understanding, an otherwise impossible dream of these Old Timers had become a reality; to "Geogie Plyde and Davy Tom," Old Timers like themselves, who through long association with the Chinese and study of their racial characteristics, understood them as few white men do; to Tom Foster, Frank McCarty and John McTee, for the many kind words which they had spoken on behalf of the old Chinese; to Mr. Wong and Mr. Johnson of the Bank of Canton; to the Reverend Lee S. Hong, former Pastor of the Chinese Congregational Church in San Francisco and to all their Chinese and American friends in Rock Springs.

CONTENTS



	Page
The Sistine Madonna.....	405
Run of the Mine.....	406
Make It Safe.....	410
Questions and Answers for Mine Foremen and Fire Boss Certificates.....	411
Oscar Tokoi	416
Engineering Department	417
Santa Claus Coming With Reindeers...	421
Homeward Bound.....	423
Ye Old Timers.....	428
Laughs	430
Of Interest to Women.....	431
Girls All Girls.....	433
Our Little Folks.....	435
News About All of Us.....	438
The Office Duster.....	442



Death of Mrs. Margaret Noble, Rock Springs' Pioneer, A Sad Blow

The death of Mrs. Margaret Noble, widow of Murray Noble, for years the piper for the district and at whose home in the early days of Rock Springs, the Scottish people—yes, and those were not Scottish—used to gather for their fun, and for sympathy too, came as a shock to the many friends of this fine pioneer who had never failed of a cheery word wherever she'd gone in the thirty-four years of her residence in Wyoming.

Mrs. Noble was born at Musselburg, just outside of Edinburg, Scotland, where she grew up and where she was married to Mr. Murray Noble on June 3rd, 1892, in the United Free Church of Scotland, of which they were both members. In October, 1893, the Nobles came to the United States and to Rock Springs in which district they made their home during all the years that have intervened, except for a trip back to the Old Land in 1900 when Mrs. Noble again visited the old scenes and old friends.

Many a prominent business man of the Rock Springs of today will remember with pleasure happy



Mrs. Margaret Noble.

hours spent at the Noble home, in the early days.

It is interesting to know that Mrs. Noble's aged mother still lives at the old home in Scotland. She had no relatives in America except distant cousins, but Mr. James Noble, well-known Scottish piper and a brother of Mr. Noble, has made his home with the deceased and her only daughter, Miss Jane, to whom in her sad bereavement, the loss of a loved mother, with whom circumstances had drawn an even closer than ordinary bond, the sympathy of the district goes out.

Reverend S. D. Pyle officiated at a funeral service which called to Rock Springs old and more recent friends to pay tribute to the memory of the clear-eyed womanliness and cheeriness of one of the district's most loved pioneers.

Flowers from far and near came with messages of sympathy and for these Miss Jane Noble asks that we express her thanks here.

Reverend S. Wood, Former Clergyman of Hanna Episcopal Church, Called Home

From Mr. T. H. Butler, Superintendent at Hanna, comes an appreciation of a former rector of St. Mark's Church here, who has recently been called by death at his home in the rectory of St. Matthias Church, Philadel-

phia, and who is remembered by many in Hanna as a sincere, interesting and most interested friend who not only served as rector some twelve years ago but was, as well, a fellow worker.

The Denver Post, October 31st issue, carries the following: "As he read aloud to his young son, Hugh Wood, death came without warning, the evening of October 25th, to the Rev. Samuel Hammill Wood, former member of The Denver Post staff and secretary to the late James H. Peabody, former governor of Colorado.

As romantic and as crowded with conflicting emotions and experiences as the life of a fiction or moving hero was the life of 'Sam' Wood.

On his graduation he accepted an assignment as missionary in Wyoming. Not only as a minister but as a working miner did he labor; earning a miner's wage he turned back to the church the salary allowed him."

Mr. Butler writes that he was much loved by those who knew him in Hanna where he and his son, his only family since he was a widower, were a part of Hanna's life for almost two years.



Here's our uncle Bob Cardwell who is known to everybody, with Mrs. Roy Jackson of Hanna. We thought we'd like to ask Uncle Bob to say Merry Christmas.

Mr. John Wilde, Sr.

Seventy-one years old and still known to all and sundry in the community as "Jackie" bespeaks a community's understanding of one who is wholly a part of it.

And thus it is with Mr. Jackie Wilde, member of the Old Timers' Association, who was born and grew to young manhood in England. He came to the United States and has worked in Dana and Old Carbon and later in Hanna when it succeeded the now closed but not forgotten towns.

Three years after coming to America Mr. Wilde went back to be married and to bring his bride to the New Land, returning directly to Hanna where has been his home ever since.

In 1920 he returned to England with his eldest son, a trip he thoroughly enjoyed. But he missed friends who had gone from the old haunts



John Wilde, Sr., with his granddaughter, Mary and Sarah Cummings, Hanna.

and sorrowed because of the effects of the World War, which were still evident.

Mr. Wilde enjoyed the Hanna Old Timers' picnic held at Fort Steele last year and hopes to be at the annual gathering in June next year.

James C. Rae, Pensioned Employee and Member of Old Timers' Association Passes Away

On Sunday morning, November 6th, Mr. James C. Rae of Hanna passed away at the Hanna hospital after a lingering illness. He leaves, to mourn his death, his wife and six children, three sons and three daughters, all living in Hanna.

Mr. Rae was born in Newmain, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1866. He began to work for The Union Pacific Coal Company at Rock Springs in 1901. He was in the Rock Springs district until December 1, 1911, when he transferred to Hanna.

He had known twenty-six years of service, and more recently, his health failing, had been pensioned.

To his bereaved wife and children: Messrs. James, William and Robert and the Misses Rae, Elizabeth, Agnes and Francis the entire district offers its sympathy.

Funeral services were held on Wednesday, November 9th, and interment was made at the Hanna cemetery.

Hanna School, 1906



Teachers: Mae Vauhn, left. Chiyte Hume, right.



Ah, How True!

Wife (who has caught her husband squandering a penny on fortune-telling machine): "H'm! So you're to have a beautiful and charming wife, are you? Not while I'm alive, Horace—not while I'm alive!"—Humorist (London).

Foolish Question

Mother—Now Jimmy, suppose you were to hand Willie a plate with a large and small piece of cake on it, wouldn't you tell him to take the large piece?

Jimmy: No.

Mother: Why not?

Jimmy: Because it wouldn't be necessary!—Christian Science Monitor.

Defined

Beppo: "I say, old bean, what's the difference between 'abstract' and 'concrete'?"

Burpo: "Well, when my wife promises to make a cake, that's abstract; when she makes one, it's concrete."—Stanford Chaparral.

Abstracted

Mrs. Prof.: "Has the professor had his breakfast?"

Maid: "I don't know, madam."

Mrs. Prof.: "Then ask him."

Maid: "I have, and he doesn't know either!"—Humorist.

So Young and Yet

He was a solemn little boy and his chin barely reached the counter in the library's circulation room. He stood there for a moment in silence and seemed to be taking it all in.

"Well, my little man," said one of the attendants, "what book shall it be today?"

"Oh, something about life," returned the little fellow philosophically.—Boston Transcript.

Too Late Is Early

Mrs. Slow: "Mary, tell Mr. Slow I'm ready now. I thought he was dressed and waiting."

Mary (returning): "Please, ma'am, he was; but he says you'll have to wait now until he shaves again."

Sticking to Business

Ethel: Do you like Beethoven's works, Mr. Ponks?

Mr. Ponks: Never visited 'em. Wot does 'e manufacture?—Clipped.

Just Another of Those Scotch

The saddest tale afloat is the one of the Scotchman who, in a fit of absentmindedness, put a dime in a penny slot machine.

In a Whirl

Absent-minded Professor (going around in one of those revolving doors)—"Bless me! I can't remember whether I was going in or coming out."—Boston Transcript.

Freshman Intelligence Test

Nero means absolutely nothing.

Homer is a type of pigeon.

Ulysses Grant was a tract of land upon which several battles of the Civil War were fought.

Henry Clay is a mud treatment for the face.

Mussolini is a patent medicine.

Flora and Fauna are a couple of chorus girls.

Changed His Mind

"Doctor," said he, "if there is anything the matter with me don't frighten me half to death by giving it a scientific name. Just tell what it is in plain English."

"Well," said the doctor, "to be frank with you, you are merely lazy."

"Thank you, doctor," said the patient, "now give me a scientific name for it, so that I can go home and tell the wife."

Instinct to the Rescue

First Colored Man: "But how does a feller go 'bout to be a Pullman po'tah?"

No. 2: "Well, fust yo' marries, an' den yo' gits in debt, an' de rest so't o' comes nacheral."

Henpecked!

"Our new kitchenette is just large enough for one to work in," remarked the newlywed.

"Jokes on your wife at dishwashing time, eh?" asked his friend.

"No-o-o. But I don't mind drying them, too, while I'm at it."—Legion Weekly.

It Is, Isn't It?

"Pa, what does it mean here by 'Diplomatic Phraseology'?"

"My son, if you tell a girl that time stands still while you gaze into her eyes, that's diplomacy. But, if you tell her that her face would stop a clock, you're in for it."

Try This One

Bill had a billboard.

Bill also had a board bill.

The board bill bored Bill so that Bill sold the billboard to pay his board bill. So after Bill sold this billboard to pay his board bill the board bill no longer bored Bill.

A Just Complaint

"I wish to complain," said the bride, haughtily. "about the flour you sold me. It was tough."

"Tough, ma'am?" asked the grocer.

"Yes, tough. I made a pie with it and my husband could hardly eat it!"—Selected.

Time to Quit

Builder's Foreman: Excuse me, but are you the lady wot's singing?

Lady: Yes, I was singing. Why?

Builder's Foreman: Well, might I ask you not to hang on that top note so long? The men have knocked off twice already, mistakin' it for the dinner whistle.—Passing Show.

No Difference

When C. A. Nichols stepped out of the hotel in a small New York town, the other evening, he heard a band playing full blast. Turning to one of usual group around the door, he asked:

"Band practicing?"

"Nope, playing," was the answer.

Of - Interest To Women

New Christmas Recipes

Holly Canape

Spread cream cheese on diamond-shaped pieces of toasted bread. On them arrange a spray of holly with the leaves cut from sweet cucumber pickles and the berries from pimento. Put a border of minced ham seasoned with mustard around the edge with a small pastry tube or with the tip of a knife.

Mistletoe Canape

Make a paste of one-quarter cupful of minced sardines freed from skin and bones, one tablespoonful of minced bacon crisply fried, and a little anchovy paste for flavoring. Spread on slices of stale bread cut in rounds and toasted on one side in butter. Decorate with mistletoe leaves cut from boiled green peppers which are nearer the shade of mistletoe than raw ones. For the berries, use tiny pickled pearl onions.

A tray of the mistletoe and holly canapes makes a most attractive and appetizing first course for the holiday dinner party.

Christmas Salad

For each salad arrange one slice of tomato half an inch thick on leaves of lettuce. Meanwhile have prepared a green pepper stuffed with cottage or cream cheese. Cut in slices about one-quarter inch thick and place on top of the tomato. In the center place a star-shaped piece of pimento. If tomatoes are not available, a slice of tomato jelly can be substituted, having it a little larger than the green pepper ring. Serve with mayonnaise or French dressing.

Poinsettia Salad

Make a plain lemon gelatin and color one-third of it green. Pour in just enough of the plain gelatin to cover the bottom of individual molds. When set, arrange pimiento on it in the form of a poinsettia and add a film of plain gelatin. When set, add an inch more. When again set, add half an inch of green gelatin and chill. When unmolded the flower will be on top with a film of gelatin over it. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise.

Cranberry and Celery Salad

Put one quart of cranberries over flame with one cupful of boiling water. When the berries have burst, strain and add two cupfuls of sugar; boil five minutes. When it begins to stiffen fold in one and a half cupfuls of celery cut in thin slices. Turn into individual molds and chill. Serve on lettuce leaves garnished with celery curls.

Tomatoes

The Food Facts Information Service Department of one of our good journals for women gives this list of truths concerning the good old tomato, a vegetable that is most valuable because it has, when canned, almost as great a dietetic value as when fresh. They are most interesting.

DO YOU KNOW that tomatoes are rich in both vegetable acids and mineral salts?

This is Why they have the merits of both fruits and green vegetables.

DO YOU KNOW that tomatoes contain three vitamins necessary for human growth and development?

This is Why they rank high among the protective foods.

DO YOU KNOW that much of the nutritive material of the tomato is found in the juice?

This is Why juice from both canned and raw tomatoes should not be wasted.

DO YOU KNOW that the tomato is one of the few foods that when cooked retains its vitamins almost unchanged?

This is Why canned tomatoes have almost as great a dietetic value as fresh fruit.

DO YOU KNOW that the addition of water to tomatoes canned in tin is considered an adulteration and is consequently illegal?

This is Why the liquid in the can is pure tomato juice and should not be thrown away.

DO YOU KNOW that tomato juice has the same beneficial properties as orange juice and is an acceptable substitute for it in the diet?

This is Why both adults and children should be given tomatoes when oranges are unobtainable or expensive.

DO YOU KNOW that canned tomatoes are a most serviceable preventive of scurvy for artificially fed infants?

This is Why strained tomato juice is recommended for babies fed on Pasteurized milk.

DO YOU KNOW that canned tomatoes will for a time allay thirst as effectively as a much larger quantity of water?

This is Why canned tomatoes are generally included in the "desert ration" of soldiers and explorers.

DO YOU KNOW that the acidity of the tomato makes it possible to sterilize it with certainty and at a low temperature?

This is Why it is one of the easiest foods to preserve by canning.

DO YOU KNOW that there is no canned vegetable so generally liked and used in such a variety of ways as the tomato?

This is Why the commercial canneries have an annual output of more than 200,000,000 cans of tomatoes.

Tono Woman's Organization Serves With Books The Librarians

Tono's Fairy Godmother, alias the Senior Philosopher, has been at work on the Women's Club House again, and



The library in the Tono Woman's Club House in which the ladies take turns acting as librarians.

this time it is a nice bookcase, built in to match the other appointments. It houses the new Public Library, a welcome addition to Tono.

Arrangements have been made whereby we get about 225 volumes from the Libraries of Olympia. We also have a rental collection started of twelve best sellers, purchased by money from "Silver Teas," and a gift of five dollars from the Holmes Safety Chapter. These "Best Sellers" rent for five cents a week, and the receipts from this source go toward the purchase of new books. The Library is open to the public one afternoon and one evening a week, and also during all Club meetings.

We had a book shower during National Book Week, November 13 to 19, at which time many books were received and marked with the name of the donor.

Appreciation of this Library is shown by the number of people taking out books, and—books without a bookcase is like a "Home without a Mother,"—so we extend grateful thanks.

If You Have a Friend

Mark Twain declared that people talk a great deal about the weather, but nobody does anything. Our appreciation of our fellows' qualities and achievements is often similarly inactive. We ourselves feel it; but we say nothing about it, give it no tangible and encouraging form.

If you have a friend worth loving,
Love him! Yes, and let him know
That you love him, ere life's evening
Tinge his brow with sunset glow.
Why should good words ne'er be said
Of a friend—till he is dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you,
Sung by any child of song,
Praise it! Do not let the singer
Wait deserved praises long.
Why should one who thrills your heart.
Lack the joy you may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you
By its humble, pleading tone,
Join it! Do not let the seeker
Bow before its God alone.
Why should not your brother share
The strength of "two or three" in prayer?

If you see the hot tears falling
From a brother's weeping eyes,
Share them! And by kindly sharing
Own our kinship in the skies.
Why should anyone be glad
When a brother's heart is sad?

If a silvery laugh goes rippling
Through the sunshine on his face,
Share it! 'Tis the wise man's saying—
For both grief and joy a place.
There's health and goodness in the mirth
In which an honest laugh has birth.

If you work is made more easy
By a friendly, helping hand,
Say so! Speak out brave and truly
Ere the darkness veil the land.
Should a brother workman dear
Falter for a word of cheer?
Scatter thus your seeds of kindness

All enriching as you go—
Leave them! Trust the Harvest-Giver;
He will make each seed to grow.
So, until the happy end,
Your life shall never lack a friend.

—Anonymous.

Christmas

By Henry Van Dyke.

IT IS a good thing to observe Christmas day. The mere marking of time and seasons when men agree to stop work and make merry together is a wise and wholesome custom. It helps one to feel the supremacy of the common life over the individual life. It reminds a man to set his own little watch, now and then, by the great clock of humanity.

But there is a better thing than the observance of Christmas Day, and that is keeping Christmas.

Are you willing to forget what you have done for other people and to remember what other people have done for you; to ignore what the world owes you and to think what you owe the world; to put your rights in the background and your duties in the middle distance and your chances to do a little more than your duty in the foreground; to see that your fellowmen are just as real as you are, and try to look behind their faces to their hearts, hungry for joy; to own that probably the only good reason for your existence is not what you are going to get out of life, but what you are going to give to life; to close your book of complaints against the management of the universe and look around you for a place where you can sow a few seeds of happiness—are you willing to do these things for a day? Then you can keep Christmas.

Are you willing to stoop down and consider the needs and desires of little children; to remember the weakness and loneliness of people who are growing old; to stop asking how much your friends love you and ask yourself whether you love them enough; to bear in mind the things that other people have to bear on their hearts; to try to understand what those who live in the same house with you really want, without waiting for them to tell you; to trim your lamp so that it will give more light and less smoke, and to carry it in front so that your shadow will fall behind you; to make a grave for your ugly thoughts and a garden for your kindly feelings with the gate open—are you willing to do these things even for a day? Then you can keep Christmas.

Are you willing to believe that love is the strongest thing in the world—stronger than hate, stronger than evil, stronger than death—and that the blessed life which began in Bethlehem nineteen hundred years ago is the image and brightness of the Eternal Love? Then you can keep Christmas.

And if you keep it for a day, why not always?
But you can never keep it alone.

Exports of American Motors

Export of American automobiles last year nearly equalled the entire production of European manufacturers. During 1926 American factories exported 487,289 motor vehicles valued at \$423,500,000, which represented 11 per cent of the production in this country.

Eleven countries bought more American cars during the first half of 1927 than they did during the whole of 1926 and the figures for exports for the year up to September 1 show an increase of 24 per cent as compared with the same period last year. The ratio of exports to production has risen from 4.8 per cent for August, 1926, to 10.6 per cent for August, 1927.

American cars are scattered all over the earth. In such far away places as Aden, a British outpost on the Arabian Peninsula; the inland empire of Ethiopia and the island of Dahrien, American cars represent from 60 to 90 per cent of the total registration. South America is one of the best markets for this export product and in American colonial possessions products of this country have a practically exclusive market.—Business.

"The wages of sin" are usually appropriated by the attorneys for the defense.

Girls all Girls

Christmas and the Miracle of Music

By Margaret Munn

Mrs. Pearl Richmond Hamilton, whose pen name is "Margaret Munn," writes this Christmas message, "Christmas And The Miracle of Music," especially for the girl readers of this magazine—an appropriate message certainly for our music loving communities. Mrs. Hamilton began to write for girls when she was herself only a girl and, with her newspaper husband, in a new city and a new country, was beginning a new life. Through the years her pen has carried a fine and increasingly interesting message to her readers as has she, through lectures and classes, radiated a tremendous belief in the strength and fun of united girlhood adventuring together in by-paths of purposeful living.

—EDITOR.

A Joyous Xmas To All



hope, gladness, gratitude, love.

It is the song of the miracle of Christmas—the triumphal day of harmony over discord.

"The morning stars sang together
And all the sons of God shouted for joy."

Through centuries of sorrow and joy, of wars and peace, of hatred and love, history and literature record the melody of music as an ever present influence to steady and heal humanity's ills.

We hear the song of Miriam and that magnificent song of Deborah that changed a nation's history, the songs of the Shepherd King, "Magnificat," the song of the Blessed Virgin Mary, "Nunc Dimittus," the song of the aged Simeon; and Jesus steadied His soul with music to meet the last terrible ordeal of His life, for

"When they had sung an hymn they went out into the Mount of Olives."

In history heavy-hearted men and women kept their

spirits from breaking, through the steady power of music.

The Roundheads sang Psalms—so did the Covenanters. During war it was songs of home and country and loved ones that made it possible for soldiers to "carry on." "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" led men in unison of song, for relief from loneliness and homesickness.

Men march to music.

Men are soothed to rest through the melody of music.

A music teacher's sympathetic piano-playing for nerve shattered soldiers after the war developed into a science, and Miss Anderton through her understanding of sound vibration, changed the ear of deafness to hearing and made memory come back with a flash. She taught a soldier Welshman to sing and his sick lungs healed—wonderful remedial healing power of music.

Clinical experiments in a New York hospital indicate that music has medicinal value. Dr. Daunenbruck of Lexington Hospital says patients encounter operations with 50% more mental vitality after being prepared with melody, so he has musical treatments given his patients.

Somehow there are times when, like St. Cecilia, we are carried to the skies on the wings of music.

When "Nearer My God to Thee" floated over the icy waters from a sinking ship, a respectful world breathed a prayer of love.

One writer gives us this: "Almost it seems that God—while withdrawing His visible Presence from men for a season—has left music as a means whereby their spirits may remain in personal communion with Him. When Handel, Divinely inspired, heard and saved to the world the deathless harmonies of "The Messiah," he said that while composing the "Hallelujah Chorus" it was as if he stood in the very presence of God."

"The End of A Perfect Day" has the greatest sales record of any popular song in history.

One time a group of girls were asked to write their most beautiful memory of Mother. One young girl wrote of a tragic experience that happened when there seemed nothing but clouds in their home. Suddenly one day they heard their mother's voice singing, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," and the atmosphere of the home was changed to hope and peace.

The power of music is an inspiration, a gift that uplifts the soul as no other form of expression can. Listen to Browning in his poem, "Abt Vogler":

"All we have willed, or hoped, or dreamed of good
shall exist;
Not its semblance, but itself; no beauty, nor
good, nor power
Whose voice has gone forth, but each survives
for the melodist

When Eternity confirms the conception of an hour.
 The high that proved too high; the heroic for earth too hard;
 The passion that left the ground to lose itself in the sky;
 Are music sent up to God by the lover and the bard—
 Enough that He heard it once—we shall hear it by and by!"

The Christmas of 1927 shall witness the greatest festival of music of all time, for the invention of radio has made it possible to catch the waves of song and carry them to homes in every valley and hill and plain and prairie—until the American home all over the country shall be filled with the harmony and gladness of Christmas music.

The best of singers, the most finished musicians are engaged for the Nation's Christmas music.

Why, everybody must sing for there shall be music everywhere in the air!

In sacred hymn, in symphony of orchestral harmony, and in operatic glory—the Christmas message of gladness and peace with men shall be carried over the waves of sound to palace and shanty, to homes all over America, all over the world, a grand climax of the best music of the centuries. The emotional value of music shall be universally felt and it will do the whole world good.

The Christmas carol which has so long been woven into the musical life of northern European countries has been revived. Something instinctive responds to the appeal of the singing of these cherished old melodies—for the carol dates back many centuries.

At first the carol was a song with a dance, a song of festive nature, then gradually the dance was eliminated. The singing of carols was always a part of Christmas. They were sung in churches, in homes, in the streets, and before houses.

Among the earliest carols were the "Cherry Tree Carol," "I Saw Three Ships Come Sailing In," and "God Rest You Merry Gentlemen."

In France noels correspond to our carols. The earliest French noels date from the eleventh century and were in form of couplets, representing a conversation, in which the speeches of the Virgin or the Angels were in Latin and those of the Shepherds were in the dialect of their particular province.

In Italy the fife players used to come down from the mountain districts at Christmas time to play before the statues of the Virgin in Italian cities. Their music was sweet and plaintive.

It is a wonderful experience to be wakened on Christmas Eve at midnight to the music of Christmas carols.

The miracle of music! What is it? In "Sesame and Lilies" Ruskin tells us "That music which makes the best words most beautiful; which enchants them in our memories each with its own glory of sound."

And Keble says:

"There are in this loud stunning tide
 Of human care and crime
 With whom the melodies abide
 Of the everlasting clime;
 Who carry music in their heart
 Through dusky lane and wrangling mart;
 Plying their daily task with busier feet
 Because their secret souls a holy strain repeat."

The miracle of Music? The Miracle? It is that power which steadies the soul in the important moments of life.

With the Troops

Miss Irene Carleson has been appointed Girl Scout Captain at Hanna by the Hanna Community Council. Miss Muriel Crawford is Second-Lieutenant and will help until she goes to the university at the beginning of the year.

Miss Carleson is a Laramie girl and is a member of the Hanna teaching staff. Welcome, Captain Carleson.

See Miss Fearless at the Hanna Opera House early in December.

The Superior Climbers' correspondent writes that her troop is planning ways to raise money for their next year's camp fund.

Who is Miss Fearless in Superior? See if Miss Fearless has a company at the Superior Opera House early in December.

Miss Mary Foster, Lieutenant at Winton, reports that she now has twenty troop members.

A new troop has been started in South Superior with Mrs. Hayes, wife of Superintendent Hayes of the Superior Schools, as Captain. There are now forty Girl Scouts in Superior. The Superior Eagles are a most energetic group.

Captain Mrs. P. C. Hagenstein says Miss Fearless will prove her daring characteristics at the Superior Opera House. Watch for the date.

The Climbers held their last meeting in October at the home of their captain to help give Baby Hagenstein a royal welcome to Superior. Halloween games and more and more reminiscing about camp occupied the evening as camp pictures were exchanged.

The Reliance Bears held a most enjoyable Halloween party and were glad to get together after the summer.

Could you tell a handsome boy from your grandaunt? See Miss Fearless.



Mary and Annie Grebar, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grebar, 9th Street, Rock Springs.

Him

"So your name is George Washington," the old lady mused.

"Yessum," replied the small colored lad.

"I guess you try to be exactly like him, or as nearly as possible?"

"Lak who?"

"Why, like George Washington."

"Ah, kain help being lak Jahge Washington, cause dat's who I is."



Tiny Tim

Adapted from Dickens' "A Christmas Carol."
J. McD.

ONE of the story book characters which belongs to us, we youngsters, most particularly and which strangely enough is rather better known to grown-ups than to us, is "Tiny Tim." Grown-ups, real oldsters, are always recalling him at Christmas time and always quoting the speech of his that made him forever and ever a world character: "God bless us every one." But this Christmas we're going to take him back from the grown-ups and tell each other about him right on our own page. And we dare and jolly well double dare any oldster to take him away from us.

You remember it started with Scrooge, a man we can feel sorry for, because he didn't like Christmas a bit. And he was mean. He paid the poor hard-working clerk in his office as little as possible, and although he had plenty of money he lived in two tiny dismal rooms himself. He was never happy and he didn't like anyone else to be happy. Perhaps he disliked Christmas because folks are happy everywhere then.

Well, on Christmas Eve it was cold and foggy too, and after Scrooge had given his clerk an ungracious permission to go home for Christmas and refused his nephew's invitation to share his dinner, and even scolded him for keeping Christmas at all, he drank his evening gruel and went to bed where he had some wonderful and terribly disagreeable dreams.

And we will leave him to go on the long dream journey he took and follow his clerk, Bob Crachit, home because you know he was the father of Tiny Tim and we want to meet him as soon as possible.

In the Crachit home there were five other children besides Tim and they all loved Tiny Tim most dearly because he was a cripple and because he loved all of them so very much. Especially did Bob Crachit love his frail son and whenever he could spare the time he would take him out to see things, mounted perhaps on his shoulder.

On Christmas morning Tim and his father went to church and then along the street to see the shops which kept getting more and more interesting. At one corner shop there was a turkey which was bigger, lots bigger

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*Tiny
Tim*

than Tiny Tim himself. And Tim and Bob looked at it so long that they were late for dinner.

Mrs. Crachit was distressed, said no one had ever been late for Christmas dinner in that house before. No one.

"But here they are now, mother!" cried Belinda. "Here they are!" said all the others. They loved their father and helped him remove his muffler. And took Tim's crutch as he was slipped down from his father's shoulder.

Mothers are always anxious about how their children behave in church so Mrs. Crachit asked how Tim had gotten on.

"As good as gold and better," replied Bob Crachit. "And he told me coming home that he hoped the folks who saw him, a cripple, at Church would remember on Christmas day Who it was who made the lame to walk." And there was an unruly tremble in his voice as he said that really "Tiny Tim was growing strong and hearty at last."

Then came the Christmas dinner. Goose. Apple sauce. Potatoes. The children set the chairs. Tim's was near his father's. Pudding with a smell of steam like wash day. Pudding all ablaze. A sprig of holly on top. Bob Crachit forgot he was poor. He felt rich in his home and his children. And Tiny Tim. Bob Crachit said: "A Merry Christmas to you all, my dears, God bless us." And they drank each other's health. And they drank Mr. Scrooge's health. And Tiny Tim said, as we remembered when we started to tell each other the story: "God bless us, every one."

But we must find out about Mr. Scrooge and his dreams too. We said they were unpleasant. So they were. They were wonderful too. In one of them a Christmas spirit showed him his clerks' home; he heard Bob Crachit propose his health. And he heard Tiny Tim's "God Bless us, every one." And then—and then poor old Scrooge dreamed that Tiny Tim died. We call old Scrooge "poor" because it must have been very dreadful to have the Christmas spirit tell him that "Tiny Tim died because his father was too poor to give him what was necessary to make him well; you kept him poor." Poor Scrooge, he was so sick at heart

(Please turn to page 438)

The Christmas Story

ONCE upon a time, so long, long ago, our Heavenly Father made this earth, and He made it very beautiful, because it was to be a home for fathers and mothers, and for boys and girls; and he loved them even before He sent them here. He made the trees and grasses and the flowers and birds and all the things that make us glad, and then He said to the people whom He put on this earth, "If you love me and love each other it will always be bright and beautiful and happy, just as it is now." But you know the people did not remember. In just a little while they forgot to love each other, and to love the Heavenly Father, as he told them to do, and they began to do wrong things, and the Father was so sorry, He sent messengers to say to them: "If you will only love me and love each other you will be happy again." Still they did not listen, and after He had sent so many people to them and they refused to listen, and even treated the messengers very cruelly, He sent word to them, "I am going to send you my best gift. I am going to send the messenger that I love best. Surely when my own Son comes to show you how to love God and to love each other, you will listen to Him." Then the people who did love the Father and who loved each other were glad, and they waited, and they watched and they longed for the time when the Heavenly Father should send His own Son into the world to show them how to love Him and how to love each other.

While they were waiting, the Heavenly Father looked down into the earth. He was searching for some woman who was good enough and who did love God and loved others, someone who would be just the right one to be the mother of His Son, because the Father was going to send Him down, just a little babe. As the Father looked, He saw a little stone house on the green hillside, and in the house He saw a young woman who did love the Father and who loved others, and who was good and sweet, and the Heavenly Father sent his angel, the great angel Gabriel, to tell her of the wonderful thing that was to be. He came to her one day. She was alone, perhaps in the garden among the lilies, perhaps sitting in the house, but alone. Suddenly the angel stood beside her and of course Mary was frightened. She had never seen an angel before, but the angel said to her, "Fear not, Mary, I have come to tell you a wonderful secret. The Heavenly Father has chosen you to be the mother of His little Son." She said, "How can this wonderful thing come to me?" and the angel said, "The Heavenly Father will send Him to you, and when He comes 'thou shalt call His name Jesus for He shall save His people from their sin'." Then the angel went back and Mary was so glad and so joyful that she felt she must tell this wonderful secret to somebody. She went to see her cousin and she sang a song about it. It is written in the Bible.

We can read Mary's wonderful song of joy when she said, "My soul doth magnify the Lord. And my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour. For, behold, from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed."

Our Heavenly Father knows that when a little child comes down to earth he needs a father to make a home and help the mother care for the little child and help earn the living, and so He sent the angel again to a good man named Joseph who loved Mary. The angel said to Joseph "Take Mary to be your wife, make a home for her and help care for the little child, God's own Son." So together Joseph and Mary waited for the coming of God's love-gift. And while they were waiting, one day there came a man riding through the streets who said "everybody must go to the town where his father used to live to be registered and to pay his tax. The King has said so." Mary and Joseph both knew that they must go to Bethlehem because their fathers had lived there.

Bethlehem was seventy miles away from the little town of Nazareth where they lived. It stood on the green hills. The houses were built of white stone and away from it stretched the level plains covered with the green grass. Each house had a stairway going up outside to the roof. The little children who lived in Bethlehem had a splendid place to play. They did not play in the yard as we do but they went on the roofs of the houses. Sometimes when they went up early in the morning they could hear the tap, tap, tap of little feet and see the shepherds leading their sheep away out on the plains and sometimes in the evening, when the sun looked like a great orange in the western sky, they could see the shepherds lead them back to the fold. But sometimes, when it was very warm the shepherds did not come back with the sheep, but stayed out in the fields with them all night, and if it was a warm enough night that the children were sleeping on the roofs they would see the bonfires and sparks shooting up to the sky and know that the shepherds were keeping their sheep out on the field that night and that they had built bonfires to keep away the wolves or the lions or anything that might harm the sheep.

One day when the children were playing on the roof with each other, they saw many people coming along the road, which led to Bethlehem. Some were on camels, some were on donkeys and some were walking. The roads were full of them and I think the children said to their mothers, "Why are so many people coming to Bethlehem?" and the mother answered, "They are all coming to be registered and to pay their taxes to the King." "But mother, where will so many people stay tonight?" "All those who have uncles and aunts and cousins will stay with them. Those who haven't will stay in the inn." The children knew just what the inn was. It was not at all like our

inns or hotels. The inn was a big square yard. On either side there were many little rooms and the people who came to the inn brought their own quilts or bedding. They went into the little room and spread their quilts on the floor and lay down for the night. They had all their cooking dishes with them and built a fire in the yard to cook their own meals.

Oh, what a noisy place the inn yard was! The camels were making their peculiar noises, the donkeys were braying, the bonfires were snapping and crackling, and the little, tired children were fussing. A noisy place it was on this day when a man and a woman we love to think about came down the road. We do not know whether Mary walked or whether she rode, but I like to think that she rode on a little donkey and Joseph walked before her, holding the rope. When they reached the inn, the innkeeper said, "I am sorry but every room is taken. There is no place left. Haven't you friends or relatives where you can stay?" And Joseph said, "No, we know no one here." Then the innkeeper thought a moment and he said, "There is room in a stable where the sheep and cattle have been, but the straw is clean and it will be better than sleeping out of doors. Would you like to try that?" Joseph said he would be very glad to do so. Joseph helped Mary down from the little donkey and led her away to the stable. They took off their long cloaks and spread them on the straw and lay down to rest.

It grew darker and darker. The children were asleep. The fathers and mothers were asleep and the lights were out in the little houses. The fires were snapping and crackling on the plain. The stars were brightly shining, when in the stillness there came a little cry and Mary held in her arms the little baby Jesus, God's lovegift to the world. The little children didn't know, the fathers and mothers didn't know, and the Heavenly Father wanted someone to be glad, someone to rejoice that His Son had come to earth and so He sent the great and beautiful angel Gabriel flying over the hill tops and to the place where the shepherds were watching their sheep. When the shepherds looked up they saw a bright light and the angel in the center and they were frightened, but the angel said to them, "Fear not, for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you; ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes lying in a manger." And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth, peace, good will toward men." Then the angels went back, up, and up until the blue sky closed behind them. "And it came to pass as the angels were gone away from them into heaven, the shepherds said one to another, Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come

to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us. And they came with haste." Can't you just see them hurrying over the hills, leaving their sheep by their fires and looking into every stable until they found the one where were "Mary and Joseph and the babe lying in a manger." How they must have come up close to the manger stepping so softly. Maybe they touched the little hand, maybe they gave Him a white lamb for His first birthday gift. They told Mary all the angel had said to them. Then they went away, out into the streets of Bethlehem, saying to everyone they met, "Have you heard the news? Jesus is born. We know it is true because last night the angels came to us out in the fields and sang a wonderful song. And today we have seen Him!" It was a wonderful song and every year since then all the people who do love God and who love each other and the Heavenly Father for the love gift that came to us the first Christmas morning and we too sing the song the angels sang that day, "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will toward men."

The Three Little Christmas Trees That Grew on the Hill

By Mary McDowell.

ONCE there were three fir trees growing on a hill. One was tall and beautiful, with wide branches; the second tree was not quite so tall, but it was growing larger every day; the third was only a little tree, but it was sturdy and strong, and it hoped some day to be as tall as its brothers.

The summer had gone and the maples and oaks and birches had lost their leaves long ago. Now the ground was white with snow and the fir trees were hoping that Santa Claus would soon come and take them away to be Christmas trees.

One day a little bird came hoping and fluttering along over the snow, for it had hurt its wing and could not fly. "Oh, please, big fir tree," said the little bird, "may I rest here in your branches? I am very tired, and I'm afraid I shall freeze out here in the snow."

"No," said the fir tree, "I can't have any little birds in my branches, I am going to be a Christmas tree." And it drew its branches proudly away from the shivering little bird.

The little bird hopped away to the second tree and said: "Oh, please, dear tree, may I rest in your branches? My wing is hurt. I cannot fly, and I have come a long way over the snow."



"No," said the tree, "I cannot have any little birds in my branches. I am going to be a Christmas tree."

So the little bird hopped away very slowly to the smallest tree. It was almost afraid to ask again, but the night was coming, so the little bird said very softly, "Please, little tree, may I rest in your branches? I am so cold and tired, I don't think I can go any further."

"Oh, yes," said the little tree, "creep up here close to my trunk and I will cover you as best I can with my branches. I am so glad to have you here."

The little tree stood straight and still in the moonlight, trying its best to shield the little bird from the wind.

Far away came the sound of silvery bells, which grew nearer and nearer until there came into view a sleigh drawn by a reindeer. Straight up the hill it came, past the two big trees and on till it came to where the little tree stood. Out jumped the driver, all clad in fur. "This is the most beautiful tree in all the wood," said he. "I must have it for my Christmas tree," and he took it up gently, so that not even the little bird was wakened.

"And this little bird will be some little child's Christmas present."

And into his sleigh he jumped and away they flew over the sparkling snow.

Tiny Tim

(Continued from page 435)

because it seemed too late to do anything for Tiny Tim that, when he woke early on Christmas morning and found it had been only a dream and he could send Tim a gift he said he felt "light as a feather and as merry as a schoolboy." And he wished everybody "A Merry Christmas!" "A Happy New Year to all the world."

And now isn't this delicious? He sent Tiny Tim a turkey so huge that the man who took it couldn't carry it and had to go in a cab.

Next morning Bob Crachit, who didn't know anything about his master's dreams and didn't even know who sent his Tim the enormous turkey, crept into the office a few minutes late. He expected to be abused. But Scrooge only asked after Tiny Tim and told him he was going to raise his salary.

He stared. Scrooge seemed so changed. He was changed. He was a second father to Tiny Tim from that day on. And Scrooge loved Christmas after that. And he was kinder. And he was always so busy and happy on Christmas Eve that he didn't have time to go to bed and dream unpleasant things about Tiny Tim dying. And Tiny Tim got stronger and stronger. And we know he must have been a fine boy because he had planned such lots of fine strong and thoughtful things while he was at home alone. And he always said: "God Bless Us Every One."



Rock Springs

Martin Besso was injured while at work in No. 4 Mine, on October 22, and is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. George N. Darling has returned from Evanston where she has visited with friends the past week.

Clarence and William Bartley, of Cumberland, have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Overy visited with their daughter, Mrs. James Herd, at Winton, on November 6th, 1927.

Sam Samuels is confined to his home due to injuries received in No. 4 Mine, on November 7th.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Kelley, of Chicago, are visiting with Mrs. Kelley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Robertson.

T. M. LeMarr has returned from Arizona and Texas where he visited with relatives.

Miss Nellie McTee entertained several of her friends at a Hallowe'en party on Tuesday, November 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Vinko Yardas are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son, born October 27.

Dorset McMurtrie and family have returned from an extended visit in North Dakota.

Miss Bessie Ward, of Superior, has returned to her home after a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. Ed Walsh.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sensenbach, of Jackson, have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walters.

Albert Hardin is confined to his home with a severe attack of stomach trouble.

Mrs. H. J. Arbogast and Mrs. F. L. McCarty have gone to Long Beach, California, where they expect to spend the next two months, visiting friends.

Mrs. C. H. Durham is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital with an attack of appendicitis.

Mrs. Matt Morrison has returned from a month's visit with relatives in Los Angeles, California.

Thomas Karg, grandson of Thomas Crofts, is recovering from some severe burns about the face, received when a carbide lamp he was playing with exploded.

Arthur Henkell is sporting a new Hudson Sedan.

Mrs. Mike Ungurean has gone to Ogden, Utah, for medical treatment.

Kasper Krik and family have moved from 11th street to Reliance, where Mr. Krik is now employed.

Mrs. John Borzea underwent a major operation at the Wyoming General Hospital, November 12th.

Robert Julius underwent a major operation at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Robert Outsen, who is attending the University of Wyoming at Laramie, visited with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Outsen, on Saturday and Sunday, November 12th and 13th.

George Vugovich received injuries to his head while at work in No. 4 Mine on Friday, November 11th.

John Buyers left on Tuesday, November 8th, for a visit to his old home in Tennessee.

Mrs. Jaines V. McDonald has returned from a visit to Denver, Colorado.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Waite are rejoicing over the birth of twin boys.

Baby boys, too, have arrived at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Himer and Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bays left for Oklahoma where they will locate.

Mr. William Matthew, after an absence of several months, is again back in his old place in the machine shop.

Superintendent Russell, accompanied by Misses Alice Christensen and Amy Greenhalgh of the Superior High School and Miss Marjorie Sheldon of the grades, spent several days in Cheyenne attending the meeting of the State Teachers' Association.

Miss Catherine Moore returned to her school near Rawlins on October 14th. Miss Moore was forced to return home to recuperate from severe burns received when a gasoline stove exploded.

The Junior Girl Scouts played to a good house of Superior boosters in the Opera House the night of November 16th. The youngsters put on a two-act comedy which was thoroughly enjoyed by those present.

The ex-service men of Superior held their annual banquet in the Finn Hall on the night of November 10th. This was followed by a dance in the Union Hall. The attendance was limited to the ex-service men and women and a few invited guests. Everyone reported a good time.

Mrs. Rud. Robertson entertained her bridge club on October 28. Winners of the prizes were Mr. J. Holt, first; Mrs. H. A. Wylam, second; and Mrs. Ben Caine, consolation. Miss Anne Saunders won the guest prize.

Mrs. Hagenstein and Mrs. Holt entertained the 500 club on October 5th. Prizes were won by Mr. Rud Robinson, first; Dr. Saunders, second; Mr. Wm. Matthew, consolation. Mrs. Russell won first for the ladies, Mrs. Droege, second; Miss Greenhalgh received the guest prize.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborne and family have moved to Green River where Mr. Osborne will take over the duties of agent. Mr. W. H. Richardson of Thayer Junction is acting agent at Superior until the arrival of Mr. Osborne's successor.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick VanValkenburg and children with Mrs. Wm. VanValkenburg returned from Firestone, Colo., where they had been called by the serious illness of Mr. John McNeill.

Victor Menghini and Anton Gornik have been on the sick list during the month. Anton suffered with blood poisoning in the arm and Victor won a battle with pneumonia. Jackie Powell was also confined to his home for several days on account of sickness.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Clark were called to Niwot, Colorado, on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Mae Clark, Mr. Clark's mother. Mrs. Clark's many friends will be sorry to hear of her illness and at this writing she has not improved as much as we would like.

Reliance

The Reliance Relief Society is making elaborate preparations for a Bazaar to be held at the Woman's Club room December 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Reece of Cumberland spent Sunday, November 6th, at the Ebeling home here.

Mrs. William Greek entertained the Kensington Club for their mid-month meeting in November.

Mrs. L. Emery and Miss June Black of Rock Springs visited in Reliance on Sunday, November 13th.

Mrs. Leo Hanna entertained at a delightful evening of bridge in honor of the school teachers resident in Reliance, November 10th.

Members of the Woman's First Aid Club held a jolly evening of fun at the home of Mrs. Raymond Dupont during the first week of November.

Mr. Rudolph Ebeling is recovering from a fall at the shop when he sustained a crushed hand. In the meantime we cut our own steaks.

The Girl Scouts are rejoicing over the fact that Miss Ramona Simpson, of the local High School staff, has joined the ranks of their officers and will be with them at their regular Friday night meetings. Miss Simpson is a graduate of the University of Chicago and is new to Wyoming.

The Bears plan to show her how fine Wyoming girls really are.

Mrs. James Rafferty entertained the Bridge Club on the afternoon of Wednesday, November 7th, and again the club made willing donations to the post-nuptial hope chests of Mrs. Hanna and Mrs. Lawrence or to their fancy work collections.

Masters Boyd Marshall and Young Dupont are getting ready to be generals down in Mexico some day, can now rustle a gang 'most any minute.

Hanna

Armistice Day was celebrated under the auspices of The American Legion. They awakened the town at day-break by shooting off bombs and sounding reveille. All ex-service men wore uniforms and the following programme was given at the Finn Hall.

Parade	1:30
Selection	Hanna Band
American Legion Ritual.	
Vocal	Miss Hartwell
Address.....	T. H. Butler
Selection	Hanna Band
Duet.....	Mrs. Stoddard and Mr. Williamson
Community Singing.	
Address.....	James Morgan
There's a Long, Long Trail.....	Hanna Band
Address.....	Mr. D. R. Higley

The programme was concluded at the monument near the school house, where two bombs were shot off and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mrs. Russell Shoals and small son of Dawson, N. M., are visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Butler.

The death of Bob Fisher marked the passing away of an old timer of Carbon and Hanna. He had worked in

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of Gifts and Christmas Novelties

Silk Lingerie in new and
exquisite shades.

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Rock Springs, Wyo.

Hanna for 16 years. Death claimed him on October 11 at the age of 56, as the result of a short illness. He leaves to mourn his death a sister of Knoxville, Iowa, besides a host of friends who will miss him as he was known and liked by all. The funeral was held at the Episcopal Church and interment made at the Carbon cemetery.

Misses Dorothy Milliken, Ruth Erickson, Jessie Benedict, Leona Tate, and Lucille Love from the University spent the week-end of November 11th in Hanna with home folks.

Misses Annie Annala, Beth and Mabel Wright of Greeley spent Armistice Day here with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Butler and Robert Cardwell attended the funeral of the small son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Meredith at Laramie on Friday, November 11th.

Mrs. Rachel Smith returned from California where she spent the past two months.

Word was received here of the marriage of Amy Boam of Hanna and John R.

Violet Louise Wilde, young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wilde, Jr., Hanna.

Whiles of Los Angeles at the Angelus Temple in that city on October 19th. They will reside in Los Angeles.

Joe Jackson is attending school in Fosston, Minnesota, this year.

Mrs. J. H. Johnson was called to Miles City, Montana, by the illness of her mother.

The Ladies Aid held a very interesting Hallowe'en party at the Methodist Church on Thursday, October 27th.

The Finnish Dramatic Club held a masquerade dance at the Finn hall on Saturday, October 29th.

The many friends of Mr. August Lappala were surprised to learn of his marriage, which took place a few months ago but was made known just recently. Mrs. Lappala, who was Miss Manta Holma before her marriage, arrived from Rock Springs where she had been working. Their friends, in turn, surprised them by dropping in one evening and honoring them with a party.

Mrs. Thos. Meredith and daughter returned from a month's visit with her parents at Petersburg, Nebraska.

The Episcopal Sunday School teachers gave a Hallowe'en party for their pupils at the Dickinson Store on Saturday, November 29th.

St. Margaret's Guild held their annual bazaar on November 5th at the church.

A baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cummings, on Friday, October 28.

Miss Gertrude Ruch, Miss Viola Waisenen, and Lester Allison were representatives at the Interscholastic Press Association Convention at Laramie.

The Ladies Aid held their annual bazaar and bake sale at the Methodist Church on November 19th.

The annual dance of the Pythian Sisters Lodge was given at the Finn Hall on November 12th.

Mrs. Joe Woods of Cheyenne, formerly of Hanna, stopped off for a few days to visit friends while enroute from California where she visited her son Harry.

Miss Martha Keinen, who has been connected with the Hospital staff for the past six years, left for Diamondville where she will be married. A farewell surprise party was given in her honor by her many friends.



Winton

The Band held a successful dance on November 12th. P. A. Courtney arrived in Winton this month and is again employed on the outside.

The Parent-Teachers Association had a very successful dance on the 5th of November in the form of a masquerade.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Sikich and family have moved from Winton. They expect to locate in the East.

A free dance was given at Winton on October 22nd by the band. After a few hours of dancing to the music furnished by the band, a lunch was served in the Scout Hall by the Winton ladies.

Margaret Motichka is now the new bookkeeper at the store, relieving Mrs. Walter Rosene (a bride of the month) nee Pearl Antrobus.

When band practice was over on Monday evening, November 21st, the players gathered at the Scout Hall where an appetizing lunch was waiting.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Aguilar returned from the hospital where they were confined the past two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Winston Funk spent the 12th of November at Green River visiting relatives.

"Larry" Whitworth and Hans Madsen are the dazed owners of two new Erskine Sixes.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Jolly, Mr. and Mrs. John Hohnson, Mr. and Mrs. John Andrews, have taken the children left motherless at Dines last month.

Mr. Thos. Foster is the proud owner of a new Master Buick; Mr. Jack Henderson a Velie; Mr. John Andrews a Velie; Mr. Quintan Gault an Essex.

The Woman's Club and Girl Scouts held successful parties last month.

Matt Medill, Superintendent at Reliance, and Lenard Hansen, material clerk, visited the local mine office this month. We are glad to see Matt able to move around again, after being confined, due to an injury.

Mr. Baxter has resumed his duties at the Meat Market again.

Mr. Messinger, our Store Manager, made a flying trip to Lyman last month for the purpose of "Thanksgiving Turkeys."

Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Casto visited at the Butler home this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirk V. Cammack and son are new arrivals in camp, Mr. Cammack having taken up the duties of Resident Engineer.

Mrs. Luke Foster visited at the home of her son Thomas Foster the past month.

Dr. and Mrs. Harris spent a week-end in Salt Lake this month.

We hear that "Scotty" Spence had a serious accident the other night in attempting to run his Studebaker without gas—a very saving idea—"but you can't do that!" Mrs. "Scotty" received the worst of the deal as she volunteered to rescue the Noble Scotty from a night on the road. We suggest that Scotty get a tank with the capacity of a guaranteed return trip to town.

Mr. Joe Liddell returned from Denver, where he accompanied Fred Gardner, who is locating there in order to benefit his health.

Those entertaining at parties this month were: Mrs. Cody Harris, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Warinner, Mrs. J. E. Scanlin and Mrs. Charles Adams.

The Boy Scouts wish to thank all those who contributed to their recent drive for funds for their share of Scout Council maintenance for the district.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carlson attended a family reunion at the home of the former's parents in Rock Springs on November 15th.

Cumberland

Mrs. John Della Lucia died at her home in Cumberland, October 11, 1927, after a long illness. Deceased was a native of Italy. She is survived by her husband

and thirteen-year-old daughter, to whom this community extends sympathy.

Entertainers at cards in No. One Hall during the month were Mrs. William McIntosh, Mrs. Jack Goddard, Mrs. Thomas Miller, Mrs. Lawrence Williams, Miss Dee Wallace and Miss Lola Buchanan.

Those entertaining the Sewing Club during the month were Mrs. Frank Morocki, Mrs. Johnie Campbell, Mrs. Peter Boam and Mrs. Nick Sutler.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright Walker were called to Rock Springs to attend the funeral of a nephew.

Mrs. William McIntosh was called to Superior to see her son John, who was suffering with an infected throat.

Thomas Dodds went to Rock Springs to attend the meeting of material clerks.

Gus Sfekas has purchased the pool hall from Mrs. Ruth Ackerlund.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Reece are being congratulated on the birth of a baby girl at their home.

Basil Wisniewski brought his wife of a month to her new home here. A house warming was arranged for them.

Thomas Edwards, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Edwards, has taken residence in No. Two with his bride, formerly Miss Cecil Davenport of Kemmerer.

Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Boam and Mrs. Axel Johnson motored to Superior to attend the funeral of Mrs. Massie.

Tono

The Community Club is sponsoring their annual Bazaar on Thursday, the first day of December. Mrs. Wm. Barber was appointed chairman of arrangements, being assisted by Mesdames Bert. Boardman, E. C. Way, Henry Warren, Al. Calvin, Tom Warren, C. H. Sandusky, Chas. Richardson, Todd Dove, John Porich, Jack Grimm, Harry Warren.

Mrs. Harry Wylam and son, Roy, with Harold Massey of Rock Springs, arrived here at the home of her sister, Mrs. Henry Briley, Thursday evening, November 10. Mrs. Wylam accompanied the remains of her sister, Mrs. Massey, from Rock Springs to Enumclaw, Washington, where interment took place Sunday, November 13th.

Many friends attended the funeral from Tono. The Wylams and Masseys were old residents of this place.

Something different from the usual entertainments will be the Banquet, sponsored by the members of the Tono Safety Chapter. It will be held about the 14th of December.

Mike Tonda underwent a major operation at a Centralia hospital Saturday, November 12th. He is recovering nicely.

Mrs. Wilbert Friend was hostess at a luncheon November 10, for Mrs. Henry Puckett, Mrs. Joe Massop, Mrs. James Sheldon and Miss Edna Seip.

At the regular Social meeting of the Bible Class November 7th, Mrs. Morgan of Chehalis addressed a large group. Bert Adams of Chehalis, accompanied by his daughter, gave two vocal selections, Mrs. Earl Ash and



Here's a pretty family of Cumberland. Eunice Anderson, age 10 years; Mary, 9 years; Lily, 7 years; Enid, 5 years; Curtis, age 3 years and Baby Anderson, who has since died.

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**BEST CHRISTMAS
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All Holiday Delicacies.

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DELICIOUS PASTRY
Special Christmas Cakes

Mince and all kinds of pies for the Holidays.

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Rock Springs, Superior, Hanna

Wishes the Readers of This Magazine
A Merry Christmas

Rock Springs Floral Shop

Stockgrowers building

MRS. J. S. SALMON,
Prop.

Christmas Flowers and Plants

Mrs. Bert Boardman sang a duet, accompanied by Mrs. E. R. Rogers. Everyone interested is cordially invited to the Bible Class.

Tono School is planning a Lyceum course.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sandusky have a new car.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Warren entertained on a recent Sunday evening the following: Mr. and Mrs. Joe Patterson of Centralia; Mr. and Mrs. Bert Boardman and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Warren.

All rooms in the Tono schools held Hallowe'en parties. In the lower grades they took the form of programs, followed by games and light refreshments; the two upper grades held a joint stunt party, the boys making the punch and the girls the cake.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mossop has returned from an extended visit in the East.

Railroads Cut Fuel Oil Use Last Year

Met Higher Prices with Greater Utilization Efficiency in West and South.

Increased prices of fuel oil in 1926, especially in the south central states, and increased efficiency in its utilization, especially in California, Texas and Louisiana, caused a slight decrease in its consumption by American railroads last year, the department of commerce has announced.

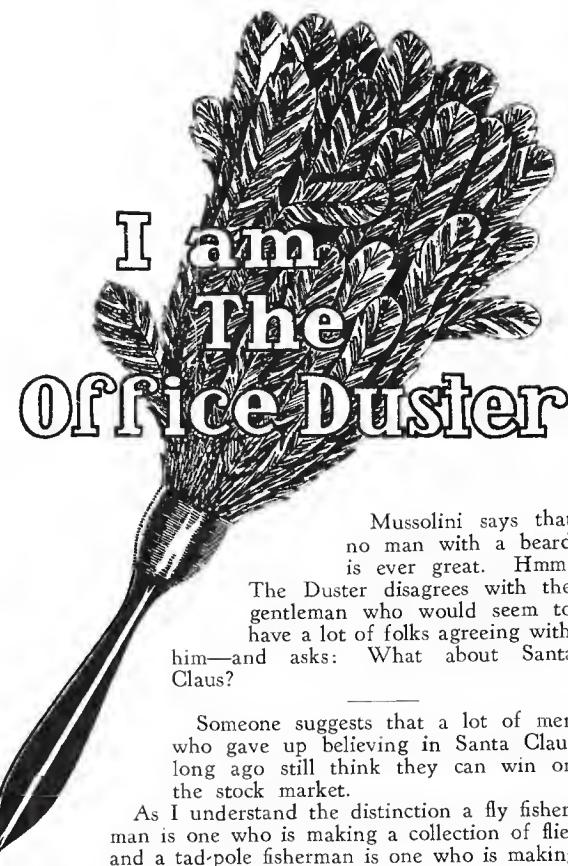
During 1926 a total of 71,446,956 barrels of fuel oil was purchased by the 152 Class I, II and III railroads. Of this amount 2,610,106 barrels was added to the roads' storage. Railroad stocks of fuel at the close of the year totaled 16,541,845 barrels. Of the total consumed 59,329,690 barrels was consumed in locomotives and 9,507,160 barrels otherwise.

Only two railroads purchased more than 5,000,000 barrels each, and these two jointly consumed nearly half the fuel oil burned by railroads in the United States. Following are figures on fuel oil consumed by locomotives in Class I roads only:

Year	No. of Oil-Burning Locomotives	Bbls. oil Consumed
1908	2,354	16,889,100
1909	2,690	19,905,335
1910	2,981	23,817,346
1911	3,365	29,748,845
1912	4,052	33,605,598
1913	4,055	33,004,815
1914	4,140	31,093,366
1915	* * *	32,830,187
1916	* * *	38,208,516
1917	* * *	42,973,555
1918	* * *	39,022,785
1919	* * *	37,763,361
1920	* * *	45,944,539
1921	* * *	39,558,181
1922	* * *	43,526,787
1923	6,962	55,580,138
1924	7,373	58,949,918
1925	7,112	58,519,685
1926	7,304	58,329,579

* * * Not available.

From a maximum of 10.87 per cent in 1924, the proportion of fuel oil burned by class I railroads to the total amount of fuel consumed, decreased slightly in 1925 and 1926. In the following table the fuel oil consumed has been converted at the ratio commonly used by the railroads (168 gallons to a short ton) to the number of short tons (2,000 pounds) of bituminous coal which represent an equivalent heating value, without considering the relative operating efficiencies of the various fuels consumed.



Mussolini says that no man with a beard is ever great. Hmm!

The Duster disagrees with the gentleman who would seem to have a lot of folks agreeing with him—and asks: What about Santa Claus?

Someone suggests that a lot of men who gave up believing in Santa Claus long ago still think they can win on the stock market.

As I understand the distinction a fly fisherman is one who is making a collection of flies and a tad-pole fisherman is one who is making a collection of fish—big fish.

SHINE GROSSO, Reliance.

The fishing season would seem to be almost over so let's talk about Christmas.

MATT MEDILL—MIKE KOROGI.

We're here to help Santa Claus.

HUGH BRINLEY, Hanna Community Council.

Humor, like history repeats itself.

Remember your pet names for Prexy—and that time he heard you using one that wasn't so very dignified? Rather dis-con-con-con-ceriting umm? Tono librarians would seem to be caught calling the S. P. a fairy.

The Auditing Department is starting a library.

"The Iron Horse"—By Tex Wood's Oldsmobile.

"The Thundering Herd"—By Five P. M.

"Wild Geese"—By W. G. Carr.

"The Silent Force"—By Ed Prieshoff.

"When We Were Very Young"—By Margaret.

"Children of the Ritz"—The Gang.

The Duster would like to take kodaking lessons from Mr. E. C. Way, Tono.

"Planting fish" at midnight or in the wee small hours of a chilly fall morning! Do you suppose Mr. Medill is seriously ill!

MRS. LAWRENCE, Reliance.

Everybody works.

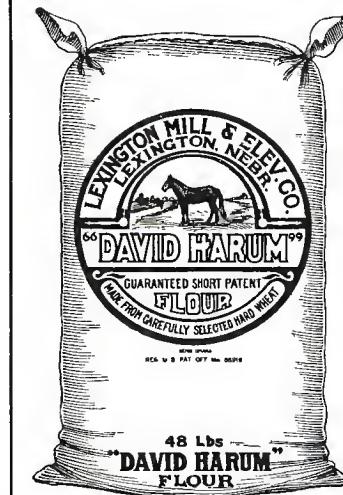
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